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THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,108—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10. 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th August	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9506
27th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
10th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
8th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	.....	...
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Siracusa	3,500	Giuliano	15th Aug. 1910
Duca Baldinio	4,880	G. Ronchi	15th Sept. "
R. Rubattino	4,930	L. Mancini	15th Oct. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

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Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Aug. 1910
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. "
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Oct. "

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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9th August, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	29th Sept. "
NERA	6,335	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,335	X	22nd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,335	X	19th Jan 1911.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	6,335	Martin	12th Aug. 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept "

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REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Aug. 1910
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	25th " "
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th " "
ORCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	14th Oct. "
SCINDIA	8108	Wm. Kelso	28th " "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	13th Nov. "
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	26th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 445.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

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R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

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We have to travel back nearly a decade to find the Napier car's first successes, full marks, fastest time and a gold medal being awarded to it in 1901. Then in 1902 it sensationally won the great international event the Gordon-Bennett Cup. This victory created little less than consternation in the foreign camps, for till then British competition had been regarded as a negligible factor. But to show that reliability, as well as speed, was a feature of the Napier car. Mr. C. J. Glidden drove 5,125 miles through Europe, a feat that then, few manufacturers would have liked to submit their cars to.

From this time on, success followed success, every conceivable event connected with motoring being annexed, including all the best continental prizes and all the principal insular trophies.

In the growth of the motor industry, most of the accessories upon which impinge the efficiency of the engine become from time to time discarded; and it is the live manufacturer that hastens to avail himself of such devices as add to the economy and effectiveness of his product. In the present standardization of the Napier engine all the brainy conceptions and developments that time and usage have gestated, have been incorporated in the finished article. It is at times both irksome and inconvenient to alter a detail which, up to then, has met its purpose; for such alteration involves not only waste of time but expense also. A consideration of this character, however, has no weight with Messrs. Napier. If an iota of advance is exemplified by the utilization of any alteration, that alteration proceeds, even though expensive patterns have to be scrapped in the doing of it. Small wonder, then, that the Napier product occupies the pinnacle it does, in the engineering world. . . . . .

I have no wish to labour the matter, but I must admit that with all my experience, obtained from an inspection of most of the up-to-date motor manufacturing establishments in England, I was never so impressed by one of them, as I was by my visit to Messrs. Napier's works at Acton. They are, indeed, one of England's assets; and a premier one at that. . . . . .

I would also like to say that noiselessness which is such a noticeable feature of the Napier is obtained by running the gears in mesh for days together, upon a test bench, until they are absolutely sweet and silent, only then are they built up into the finished chassis. The latter is then in its turn subjected to stringent running tests, first on the works track and then on the road, loaded up in each case with weights to represent body and passengers."—"INDIAN AND EASTERN ENGINEER," March 1910.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of SHAH BEHRAM SHERIAR IRANI, Deceased.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Sec. 320 of Act 10 of 1865, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed SHAH BEHRAM SHERIAR IRANI, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 9th day of September, 1909, and the Letters of Administration having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted on the 8th day of April, 1910, to RUSTOM MEHERBAN AGA, of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER, his Attorneys, at 14 K Hammam Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one calendar month, from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1910.

BICKNELL MERWANJI AND ROMER,
Administrator Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1910, for the work of PAVING CABSTANDS, at Parel Government Gate Road, Thakurdwar Road and Rampart Row (West).

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification, and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E., &c.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 8th August, 1910.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED MIDWIFE and NURSE, for the Janjira State. Pay from Rs. 30 to 40 per month according to qualiications.
Apply sharp with testimonials to the Undersigned.

B. M. KHARKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 5th August, 1910.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 2nd November, 1910, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES, for the Civil and Military Police, in Burma, for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1911 to 31st March, 1913.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day, except Sundays and Gazettes Holidays.

Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. NANGLE,
Superintendent of Police Supplies,
BURMA, Rangoon.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1910.

Sixty years—Rs. 56,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1910.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 56 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan, the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures, under Section 51 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 9 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 47 Lakhs, Tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 at multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interes. at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1910. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December 1910.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1910, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power obtained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until farther order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

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YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

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THE BEST AND ABSOLUTELY SAFE INVESTMENT, GUARANTEED SUCCESS, HANDSOME PROFITS.

Subscription list will be closed on 31st August, 1910.

The Gujarat Automobile Transport Company, Limited.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882.)

CAPITAL RS. 2,50,000.

(With power to increase the same)

Divided into 10,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each payable as follows :—

Rs. 2 per Share with application ; Rs. 3 per Share on allotment ; Rs. 5 per Share one month after allotment. Rs. 5 per Share two months after allotment ; in all Rs. 15 per Share ; the balance of Rs. 10 per Share when called for. The Directors have, however, calculated that the balance will not be required for the work at present in hand.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Honorable Mr. GOCULDAS K. PAREKH, B.A.,L.L.B., J.P., (Bombay).
KUMAR SHRI RAGHUNATHSINHJI VAKHATSINHJI, (Rajkumar of Lunawada).
RAO BAHADUR HARGOVINDAS D. KANTAWALA, (Diwan of Lunawada).
SHETH HANSRAJ PRAGJI THAKERSEY, Esq., (Messrs. Thakersey Mulji & Co., Bombay).
SHETH LAXMIDAS GOCULDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Goculdas Dosa & Co., Bombay).
LALLUBHAI KALLIANJI DESAI, Esq., (Diwan of Sunth State)
SHETH GOCULDAS KHIMJI, Esq., (Mukadam of Hong Kong & Mercantile Banks).
RAO SAHEB BHAURAI RANCHHODRAI DESAI, (Jagirdar of Godhra).
SHETH PUNAMCHAND GULABCHAND, Esq., (Nagarsheth of Lunawada).
CHHAGANLAL RANCHHODJI, Esq., (of Messrs. Bhudharji Someshwar & Co., Bankers, Lunawada and Bombay).
LAKSHMISHANKER M. DAVE, B. A., Esq., (Ex-Officio Director).

CONSULTING ENGINEERS :

Messrs. T. L. MILLER, WILSON and PEGG, (Manchester and Liverpool).

SHORT PROSPECTUS.

THE COMPANY has been formed to establish MECHANICAL TRANSPORT SERVICES in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The first service is intended to be on the Godhra Lunawada Road, in Panch-mahals.

2. Board of Directors consists of leading business men.

3. The work is conducted under expert European advise and supervision combined with economic native management.

4. The Editor of "Motor Traction," the leading paper of London, in matters relating to Mechanical Road Transport, considers the scheme "admirable" and says nothing but success in it. Interested persons are referred to the issue of the 2nd July of "Motor Traction".

5. The Bombay Government has patronized the scheme by consenting to make special expense on the Road for strengthening culverts and bridge and hand over the ordinary maintenance of the Road to the Company with an annual grant to meet the expense.

6. After allowing for all possible expenses including Depreciation, Agents' Commission, Directors' fees, &c., and providing a margin for unforeseen events, AT LEAST SEVENTEEN PER CENT. NETT PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED ON THE INVESTED CAPITAL.

7. There is no timesome waiting for dividend as in other companies, as the work of the Company is already commenced and the actual work of carrying the Traffic, i.e., earning income will be commenced soon after the rainy season.

8. There are no risks and there is absolute safety of the concern. Because NO PETROL MOTORS ARE TO BE USED BUT STEAM ROAD TRAINS, which are proved the cheapest and most reliable means of Road locomotion, for the last fifty years. Because for profits, it has not to depend upon production and prices of materials or the selling price of articles. Because contrary to a manufacturing concern such business begins to realize income from its very initiation.

Because the initial expense is very low compared to a Railway where immovable road, rails and stations, etc, have to be laid out at great expense. THE CAPITAL EXPENSE BEING LOW, PROFIT PERCENTAGE IS NECESSARILY HIGH.

For detailed prospectus, application form, and other information, apply at the following places :—

BOMBAY :—Head Office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street.
BARODA :—Messrs. SHROFF and SONS, Mandvi Road.
AHMEDABAD :—The Branch of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited.
RAJKOT :—Agents of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED AT OTHER PLACES.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Nowera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritzar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES :
Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad-Sind and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 35,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

S. KISSEL,
Acting Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

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AND
EVERY NIGHT at usual time :

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

1.—No followers allowed.
2.—Mysterious armour.
3.—Tempting necklace.
4.—The knot in the handkerchief.
5.—A Cannon duel.
6.—Ranson's folly.
7.—Before and after.

FOOLSHEAD AND MAX LINDER IN THEIR EXCENTRICITIES.

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HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore,
Hankow.	Emptre.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent., per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
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Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Pengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
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Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER :—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Drages (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, LEATHER WARE, GAMES, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office, the following remaining fancy goods toys, leather goods, platedware, indoor and outdoor games, cash boxes, writing and jewel cases, hand-bags, icewater jug by Reid and Barton, perambulator, rocking horse, etc., in lots to suit buyers.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Goa Street, on Mody Bay Imperial Estate, Mody Bay, Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August 1910, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell the undermentioned immovable property by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale given by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of December, 1901, and made between the said Omar Pir Mahomed of the one part and the said Mortgagee, of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land situate on the Mody Bay Imperial Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 423 6-9 square yards and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by Goa Street, on or towards the South by land leased to Assur Vesarji, on or towards the East partly by land leased to Hary Dharamsey and partly by land leased to Odhavji Karamchand and on or towards the West partly by land leased to Vallabhai Jairam, partly by land leased to Assur Vesarji, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20-8480 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2743, Street No. 3 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. MULLA and MULLA, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHOTECHI WADI, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th day of August, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property :—

Under instructions from Mr. Megji Umersey, the mortgagee of the said property, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of June, 1907, and made between Balkrishna Harishandra, Moreshwar, Harishchandra Narayan Moreshwar, Bhagvantrao Moreshwar, Keshavrao Moreshwar of the one part and the said Megji Umersey of the other part and as authorised by the Decree in the Suit No. 1053 of 1909 wherein the said Keshavro Moreshwar and Vishvanath Moreshwar were plaintiffs and said Megji Umersey Balkrishna Harishchandra, Moreshwar Harishchandra, Narayan Moreshwar, Bhagvantrao Moreshwar were defendants,

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government pension tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 542 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate at Khotechi Wadi, in Girgaum, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 204, New No. A 613, Old Survey No. 5215 and New Survey No. 7862 and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. 1132, 1133 and 1134 and Street Nos. 79-80 and 81 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage of the Cart, on or towards the West by the property of Khunderao Janardhan, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Gangabai, widow, and on the South by the property of Fernandis.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotabhai, Attorneys for the said Megji Umersey at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No, 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a Large Quantity of Brass and Copper Utensils.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Thacker Parpia Pardhan and under the order of the High Court, made in Suit No. 832 of 1903, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY the 12th August, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (if not privately disposed of before that date) :—

A large quantity of brass and copper utensils.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within three days.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF RUBY MICA.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Daysbhoy Chotalal Vakil, the mortgagor, the following :—

About 303 cases and about 18 bags of Ruby mica, from Beer Bolun mines.

A depost of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at Princess Street (Carnac Road), Scheme No. II, Mandvi Koliwada, Scheme No. VIII and Sandhurst Road, East Scheme No. III.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years.

Plots on Princess Street, Carnac Road.

Plot No.	Sq. yards.	Plot No.	Sq. yards
100	514	105 B	461
105 A	254	120	743

The Sale of the above plots will take place on Plot No. 107, opposite Crawford Market and behind Lalji Mansing.

Plot on Mandvi Koliwada, to be sold on the same day at 5 p. m.

Plot No.	Sq. yards.	Plot No.	Sq. yards.
13	531	19	425
14	618	29	535
18	315	30	568

The sale will take place on Plot No. 18

Plot on Sandhurst Road, East, to be sold on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. on the site.

Plot No.	Sq. yards	Plot No.	Sq. yards.
16	281	19	474
17	565	21	137
18	496	22	427

The Sale will take place on Plot No. 16.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanis also be allowed

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 8.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	... ...	81 3-16—1-8
Nextes 3 per cent ...	...	97 1-4 unchgd
2 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)...		91—1-2
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities	... ...	64 1-16 unchgd
Bar Silver in London.	... ...	24 1-2+1-16
Do 2 months hence	... ...	24 1-2+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver.—		Firm.
Bar Silver in New York	... ...	53+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25-22 unchgd
Do do Berlin	...	20·44 1-2—1
Do do New York	...	4 85 3-4 unchgd
Discou Bank of England Rate	...	3 p.c.since9-6-190
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st.		2 5-16—1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ...		3 1-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months.		2 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months.		3 1-2—1-4
Interest day to day loans...	...	1 1-8+1-8
Do. 7 day market loans	...	1 1-4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	... ...	77-9—1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-s. (Bank buying rate)	... ...	1-3-27-32 unchgd

MANCHESTER, August 8.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots...	... Fair demand.
Futures	... Firm.
East Indian	... Quiet,
Manchester	... Quiet,
Total Sales ...	... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export.	300
Imports	... .
Sales of East India ...	... 250
Mid-Americans	... 8-31+1-11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	...12 9-16unchgd

Cotton Delivery	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Mid Uplands G. O. C.	7-50 +12	7-44 +12	7-25 +9	7-16 +9	7-12 +9
Liverpool	J.-F. 7-12 +8	F.-M. 7-12 +8	M.-A. 7-12 +9	A.-M. 7-12 +9	

NEW YORK, August 5.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	.....
Do Last year ...	... 1,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 8,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	... 11,600
Spot Cotton at New York ...	16·05+15
Futures at New York ..... Oct. 13·31+32	Advanced on favourable cables and on unfavourable weather report.
Do at New York ..... Dec. 13·79+31	

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	... 15 1-8+1-4
Futures—Month of Oct.—	... 13·28+29
Do. do. Dec.—	... 13·38+38
Closing tone of Futures—Steady.	

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

White Karachi ... 36 1-4 July-August.—London —Done.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ... 25,70,000
South American—38 3-4 Aug.-Sept.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 42 1-4
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 41 1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 68 3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Value.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 67 3-4
Do Month—August-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do Buyers or Sellers—Sellers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ..8—Done.—Firmer.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 8 7-8.

ARRIVAL.

"Harmonic," "Crossby," "D. Baldaino."

BOMBAY, August 9.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. both for T.T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 3 31/32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. Sept.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s ...	... 1s. 4 5-32d.
" " Forward ...	...1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
" 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 9-32d.
Francs 3 m/s " ...	... 169 3-4
Marks 3 m/s " ...	... 138 1/4
60 d/s. Hongkong " ...	... 131 2-4
" Shanghai ...	... 176 1-4
" Japan ...	... 150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The rates opened at Rs. 96-6 ready and Rs. 96-3 forward and has closed at Rs. 96-5 and Rs. 96-2 respectively, at which rates there were buyers at the close.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1-16 up both for ready and forward at 24 1-2, whereas New York advanced by 1-8 at 53.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 71-12-0, but speculaters being sellers declined to Rs. 71-11-0 at the close.

The Gold market was steady and prices advanced by half an anna.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
9 touch Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	24	0	6
National Bank	24	2	6
Chattered Bank	24	1	3
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	0
Do. Dragon ...	15	0	0
Australian	24	2	6
English Gold	24	1	6
Native Bullion	24	1	3
Indian Specie Bank ...	24	1	3

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	8	0
117 Penny Ready	71	7	0
Local per tola ...	0	11	0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	71	11	0
Second do	71	12	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Easier. London prices were 9d. down; locally declined by an anna.

Rapeseed;—Steady. The market is unchanged.

Wheat:—Steady. No fluctuation for ready, but forwards declined a little.

Gingellyseed, Mowrassed and Groundnuts:—Steady.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 12 0
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 11 12
Linseed, Brown ...	... ,, 12 4
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi ...	... ,, 6 9 0
Brown Cawnpore ...	... ,, 6 6 0
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 7 0 0
Jhbe. Guiarat ...	... ,, 6 14 0
Brown Katni ...	... ,, 7 8 0
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 15 0
Castorseed ...	... ,,10 8 0
WHEAT—	
Pissi ...	... ,, 33 to 35
Hard Red ...	... ,, 32 to 34
Gingellyseed—	
Yellow Hingaughat	... ,, 52 to 56
Rai Khandesh—	
Mowrassed... ...	... ,, 7 3-16
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 44 0 0
Cottonseed ...	... ,, 25 to 27
Maize ...	... ,, 18 to 19

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 8th August :—

Wheat	18,960 cwts
Linseed	3,434 ,,
Rapeseed	4,583 ,,
Gingellyseed	652 ,,
Poppyseed	4,772 ,,
Groundnuts..	1,845 ,,
Castorseed	2,869 ,,
Rice	889 ,,
Myrabollams.	227 ,,
Cottonseed	11,019 ,,
Mowrassed...	6,225 ,,
Gram	1,057 ,,
Joowar	..... ,,
Maize	..... ,,

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	... ...	1,522	1-2
Bank of India	... ...	67	
Indian Specie Bank	— ...	52	1-2

MILLS.

Davids ...	... ...	400	
Kohinoor ...	... ...	695	
Maneckji Petit ...	... ...	2,775	
Standard ...	... ...	1,090	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badam Pile & Co...	... ...	96	1-2
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	...	98	
Bombay E. S. and T. C. Pref.	...	168	C.D.
Bombay Flour Mill	... ...	390	
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,155	
Burmah Trading Corp	... ...	508	3-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley ... ... 472 1-2 C. D.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 8 to 12 points up, New York 15 up and New York futures 32 and 32 up. Our market at Colaba was steady and demand from the Mills and Exporters was very little. Prices for ready lots were put up at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Liverpool Opener showed 5 to 6 points up. The market for futures remasned firm and demand originated, good prices advanced to Rs. 2 to Rs. 3, Good Broach opened at Rs. 306 1-2, but demand being favourable advanced to Rs. 307 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

500	Ralli Bros & Co	...Bengal	... 261-267
100	do.	...Ambli	... 300
100	Forbes-F C & Co	...Parbhani	... 280
700	Carrambhai	...Mathia	... 213
100	Colaba Land & Co...	Bagalkot	... 297
100	Japan P Co	...Amraoti	... 280
100	D Sassoon & Co	...Anjar	... 295
100	Narandas & Co	...Sawjin	... 314
100	Noormills	...Amraoti	... 235
	Bengal Hand Gin. Fine		... 277
	" F Good		... 265
	Bengal Machine Gin. Fine		... 293
	" F Good		... 281
	Sind Punjab Fine		... 293
	" F Good		... 281
	Khandesh Fine		... 291
	" F Good		... 281
	Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine		... 302
	" F Good		... 292
	Akola Khangaum Fine		... 300
	" F Good		... 290
	Amraoti Fine		... 300
	" F Good		... 290
	Veotmal Fine		... 300
	" F Good		... 296
	Nagpore Fine		... 308
	" F Good		... 298
	Wardha Hinganghat Fine		... 314
	" F Good		... 304
	Mehia Fine		... 291
	" F Good		... 281
	Broach Gin Fine		... 327
	" F Good		... 317
	Sawginned Good		... 317
	Coompta Ginned		... 316
	Westerns H. G.		... 299
	Do M G		... 304

FUTURES.

Broach Good	... 307
Bengal F G	... 239

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 8th August :—

Khandeish	..... Bales.
Central India...	..... ,,
Barsi and Nagur	..... ,,
Berar	..... ,,
Central Provinces	..... ,,
Comras...	..... ,,
Dholera	282 ,,
Broach...	107 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	..... ,,
Westerns	..... ,,
Bengals (N W. P.)... ...	95 ,,
Bengal Rajputana ...	190 ,,
Sind	..... ,,
Persian	..... ,,
Other Sorts	..... ,,
American	..... ,,
Total ...	594 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, August 9.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	... Firm.
Estimated Sales	... 7,000
Total Imports	... 14,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Aug.—Sept	... 7·86 + 6
Sept.—Oct	... 7·50 + 6
Oct.—Nov...	... 7·20 + 5
Nov.—Dec.	... 7·21 + 5
Dec.—Jan.	... 7·18 + 5
Jan.—Feb.	... 7·17 + 5
Feb.—Mar.	... 7·17 + 5
Mar.—Apl.	... 7·17 + 5
Apl.—May	... 7·17 + 5

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	13 6	... 16 0
Dunkirk	13 6	... 14 0
Havre	14 0	... 15 0
Hull	15 0	.....
Liverpool	12 6	... 13 6
Marseilles	12 6	... 13 6
Genoa	13 6	... 14 6
London	.....	.....
Hamburg	14 0	... 15 0
Trieste	12 6	... 13 6
Venice	12 6	... 13 6
Open Ports	Sept.	... 13 6
	Oct.	... 13 9
	Nov.	... 14 0
	Dec.	... 14 6
	Jan.-Mar.	... 14 6

The market is steady.

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Brasiers 4×4	lbs. 21	
	28	
	35	
	42	
	56	Rs. 53 4
	63	
	70	
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
	28	,, 44 6
	35	,, 44 10
	42	
	49	,, 41 2
	56	
Tin Ingots.	...	,, 40 4
Spelter S M ...	...	
M M ...	...	,, 17 10
J ...	...	
G ...	...	
Georgehutte ...	...	,, 22 0
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	,, 49 0
Copper Sheetings... lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		,, 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings, lbs. 14, 16 10-12		,, 48 0
	10-12 14-16	48 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, August 8.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs. Coin. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
2 Boxes ...	152,280	...	...

SILVER.

COIN.

No. of Packages.	Bullion Rs.	Govt. of India Rupees. Rs.	Other Coin. Rs.
1 Parcel ...	35	...	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Chartered Bank... ...	Delhi	Freemantle
Hongkong Bank ...	Salsette	London

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 6th & 7th August, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	30	35,578
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	51	61,128

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

McLEAN-RICHARDSON—July 15, at 25, Station Road, Jubbulpore, C.P., the wife of P. A. McLean-Richardson, Traffic Department, N. W. State Railway, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m; Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 1·44m, 2·2s; Low water, 7·28m. 8·15s.
Harwood League Football : Y. M. C. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5·45 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5·30 p. m.
Bombay Standing Committee, 4·10 p. m.
Municipal Loan of 15 lakhs, tenders received up to 12·40 p. m.
Marcks and Co. Annual Ordinary General Meeting, 43, Esplanade Road, 3·30 p. m.
Poona Extra Meeting.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8·30 to 9·30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Never be too busy for business."—JOHN OXENHAM.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Hymalaya," with the English Mails of the 29th ultimo, which left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Egypt" will leave Bombay harbour at 2·30 p. m. on Saturday next.

UNITED MEN'S MEETING.—At the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, to-morrow, Thursday at 9-15 p. m., Mr. H. A. Dennis will give an address on "An Unwelcome Visitor." This meeting is open to all men.

MALARIA.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Dr. C. A. Bentley will deliver a lecture on "Malaria" in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, on Wednesday, August 17th, at 9-15 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated by a number of slides projected by the Y.M.C.A. Electric Lantern. Admission will be free.

THE MILL STRIKE.—The Swan Mill was working yesterday in spite of the strikers holding out. The conductors have been able to employ 70 more men. The strikers who resumed work on Sunday, but came out again in a couple of hours, alleged that they were assaulted by the authorities while within the premises.

ACCIDENT TO A SAILOR.—J. H. Home, (18), a seaman on board the H. M. S. "Perseus," in the Government Dockyard, slipped and accidentally fell into the wet basin. He was removed to the Military Hospital, Colaba, suffering from injuries to the ribs and shoulders.

VACCINATION OF HAJES.—At the Frere Road Mussafirkhana, 200 persons were vaccinated yesterday morning under the personal supervision of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police. This brings the total of vaccinated Hajis to 740 up to date. Many Hajis not actually staying in the Mussafirkhana came voluntarily to be vaccinated from their lodgings.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—William G. Tindall, a Steward on board the s. s. "Silverdale," was admitted on Monday evening in the European General Hospital, bleeding from a razor wound on the left wrist said to have been inflicted by himself. He had a quarrel with the ship's cook, after which he went to the shore. He was arrested and taken back to the ship. It is stated that he then attempted to cut one of his principal vians.

DROWNED IN A MOSQUE TANK.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Mahomed Sayed, (7), a Mahomedan boy, who was drowned in the tank of the Mosque in New Bengalpura. The boy had gone to say his prayers in the mosque with several school boys in charge of a teacher. He asked the master's permission to go for a drink. As he did not return for nearly fifteen minutes the teacher went near the tank to find his dead body floating on the surface. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DISCOVERY OF A DEAD BODY.—Peera Mahar, an employe in the Port Trust, has reported having seen the dead body of a Hindu woman, aged about 30 years, in a marshy place at Jaekaria Bunder about ten feet from the shore. The body had reached an advanced stage of decomposition. There were two metal and two glass bangles on her wrists. A cloth was wrapped round her head and two large stones were tied to her neck. The police are investigating the matter.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held this evening at 5-30 p. m. (B. T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M. A., will expound Gatha Spentomad Chap IV. (Yasna L.) verse 3. Thereafter Mr. D. M. Madan, M.A, LL.B., will read a paper on "The personality of Zarathushtra and the nature of his mission." All interested in the subject are respectfully invited to attend and take part in the discussion.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage has recently received a handsome donation from Sheth Harichand Rupchand, one of the leading members of the Brahma-Kshatriya Caste. A plot of Fajandari land, situated at Parel, which is now occupied by the Indian Felt Cap Manufacturing Company, comprises 4,100 square yards, yields a rent of Rs. 171-5-4 per month, free from all taxes, and is valued at about Rs. 50,000, has been given over to the Orphanage.

THE ORPHANAGE FOR MAHOMEDAN GIRLS.—A meeting of the Borah Community of Bombay was held under the presidency of the Mulla Sahib, their Religious Head, on Monday last, when it was resolved that this community, in common with other sections of the Mahomedan Community, should contribute towards the fund started by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, for establishing an Orphanage for Mahomedan girls. A special resolution was passed thanking Mr. Edwardes for his efforts in this direction.

"ACROSS INDIA WITH Rs. 8 CAMERA" is the title of a Popular Lantern Lecture to be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, on Saturday, August 13th, at 9-15 p.m., by Mr. Frank Anderson, M.A. The lecture will include snapshots of Bombay and Harbour, Kenheri caves, Matheran, Khandalla, Bhuvaneshwar temples, the temple and car procession of Jaggernath at Puri, etc. Miss Hartle will sing the "Love Song of Har Dyal," words by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and Mr. E. Keith Rosch will recite from Mr. Rudyard Kipling's works. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, will preside. Admission, annas 8.

AT the annual general meeting of the Aerial League of Great Britain it was decided that a new flying school shortly to be erected near London shall be called the Rolls Memorial School.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Sathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

HIGH COURT.

PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

Patel's Rule Adjourned.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw D. Davar presided, yesterday, at a sitting of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court.

The rule obtained by Pirojshaw Nusserwanji Patel against his wife Soonabai Framcrze Panthaky and Sorabji M. Mehta was called on for argument.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, with the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, moved absolute the rule calling upon the other side to show cause why the suit for dissolution of marriage should not be restored to the file.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, for the respondent, and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji for the co-respondent, showed cause.

Mr. Setalwad in showing cause said that in the events that had now happened, this rule had become purely academic, because the consent terms had now been signed. There would now be no meaning in proceeding with the rule. The other side rushed into Court, though the attorneys instructing him had written to them to be a little patient, as his attorneys were waiting for a permission in writing from the respondent who had gone to Karachi. Mr. Setalwad observed that the other side was not entitled to take up that attitude. He could not see how anything further would be done now.

Mr. Justice Davar said that the equable could be avoided by carrying out the consent terms. One of the terms was that the custody of the children should be immediately given to the father for three months. That term was not yet carried out. His Lordship had no desire to discharge the rule till the terms of consent were carried out. His Lordship said that if the terms were not carried out, he would infer that that party never intended to carry out those terms. He proposed to give the parties a short time, within which if they did not carry out the terms he would infer that the defaulting party never intended to carry them out and obtained the consent decree by fraud.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that his client was willing to carry out the consent terms within two hours.

Mr. Setalwad said that His Lordship might take that course but without his consent.

Mr. Jehangir Davar, on behalf of his client, said that nothing was alleged against him in this application. The attorney's instructing him had written to the other side asking them if it was necessary for his client to be present and the other side said he was to be present. His client had only consented to bear his own costs which came to a very large amount provided the allegations against him were withdrawn as he did not wish to wreck the settlement between the plaintiff and the respondent.

Mr. Justice Davar said that, that might be unfortunate, but if he held that a fraud was practised, the decree would be set aside and the parties relegated to the suit would have to come up.

After some further arguments, His Lordship said that he believed he had the power to dispense with the co-respondent.

Mr. Jehangir Davar said he did not object to the adjournment.

Mr. Setalwad said that his client was lying ill at Karachi and one week would not be enough.

Mr. Justice Davar said that he would give a fortnight, and he trusted that the respondent would have wisdom enough to carry out the terms.

The rule was then adjourned to a fortnight and a note was taken of Mr. Setalwad's submission that the rule should be disposed of now on the materials before His Lordship and that the actual carrying out of terms should not be insisted upon at this stage. Costs were made costs in the rule.

CLAIM FOR INTEREST.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Bai Vejbai, widow, against Gopaldas Madhavji, to recover Rs.1,800 with interest and costs.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, with the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. J. D. Davar with the Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, was for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that in February 1905 her late husband Jetha Viram deposited with the defendant's firm a sum of Rs. 3,600 at 9 annas interest per month. In April 1905 he deposited a further sum of Rs. 4,500 at eight and a half annas interest per month. Jetha died intestate at Jalgaum in December 1905. Letters of administration were granted to the plaintiff in November 1907. After obtaining the letters, the plaintiff demanded the two sums. The defendant alleged that the amounts had become due in December 1905 and he was willing to pay the amount to any legal representative of Jetha Viram, but no demand was made to him and that the sum had remained with him without interest. She, therefore, claimed the interest, which amounted to Rs. 1,800 with interest and costs.

The defendant, in his written statement, contended that he was not liable to pay to the plaintiff an interest from and after December 1905 and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

POLICE NEWS.

THE VITHALWADI MURDER CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith again placed Punamchand Durga, a Marwari, who was arrested some days ago on a charge of receiving stolen property in connection with the Vithalwadi murder case. Mr. Moosa, pleader, defended the accused. Inspector Smith informed the Court that Jagjiwan Devchand, the accused in the murder case, who was the principal witness in the case, was dead, and that he was therefore unable to prove the offence against Punamchand. His Worship discharged the accused.

THEFT OF BOTTLES.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Bhimabai, Luxmibai, Radhabai, Ramabai, Chimabai and Kashibai, Hindu women, with the theft of medicine bottles and other articles, belonging to Bhicca Kullianji and Co., chemists and druggists of Shaik Memon Street, where the accused were employed as day-labourer. The first accused was further charged with the theft of several small vessels belonging to Thakoredas Motichand. It appeared from the evidence that Thakoredas, the complainant, on missing the articles, reported the matter to the police. The latter on searching the rooms of the accused, besides finding there Thakoredas' articles, also alighted upon the property which the accused had pilfered from their employers' shop. The accused pleaded guilty. The first accused was ordered to enter into a bond of Rs. 25 to be of good behaviour for six months on the first charge and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Re 5 on the second charge. The second, third, and fourth accused were bound over in the sum of Rs. 25 to be of good behaviour for six months. The fifth and sixth accused were sentenced to undergo seven days' and fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

A feeble disturbance at the head of the Bay is now in Chota Nagpur, and the rain has been moderately heavy to its South and West, but has decreased materially in the Submontane Districts. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal Proper, Chota Nagpur, Central India East, the Central Provinces, Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, and Hyderabad, and fairly general in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Rajputana, and Gujarat, Central India West and the North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Bihar, the South-Western Districts of the United Provinces, the Punjab and South West Madras.

The principal amounts are :—Kyankpyu, three inches; Silchar, one; Cherrapoonjee, three; Sambalpur, two; Jhansi and Deesa, one; Mount Abu, three; Ahmedabad and Pachmarhi, one and a half; Saugor, Jubbulpore and Bombay, three; Poona and Belgaum, two; Wanumkonda, one.

Forecast.—An extension of light rainfall into Sind.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered...	48·56	42·07	42·25	37·93
Monday, 8th August	3·12	3·00	3·05	2·79
Total	51·68	45·07	45·30	40·72
Same date last year	65·60	61·80	71·03	50·33

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL

August 9.

Station.	Rainfall up to 8 a. m. Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 2·75	In. cts. 48·43	In. cts. 48·96	In. cts. 61·90

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Namesof Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (8th Aug.)	97·1	82·6	...	...
Jask	94·3	86·3	...	...
Muskat (8th Aug.)	91·2	84·1	...	...
Multan	98·3	86.0	...	0·71
Rawalpindi	86·9	75·9	...	15·27
Lahore	91·9	77·2	0·00	7·32
Sirsa	92·8	76·6	...	5·03
Ambala	96·5	80	...	12·08
Delhi	94·2	81·7	...	3·81
Agra	95·0	82·0	0·14	8·54
Mainpuri	95·3	81·0	...	8·93
Jhansi	89·5	78·5	0·55	11·84
Cawnpore	92·2	78·0	0·15	11·67
Allahabad	92·6	80·0	...	10·82
Jacobabad	99·1	86·3	...	7·16
Karachi	85·5	78·0	...	11·94
Ajmer	84·9	78·2	0·80	11·31
Jaipur	86·7	78·1	0·61	6·40
Kotah	87·0	78·6	0·02	14·30
Bhuj	85·6	77·9	0·06	17·83
Dwarka	82·8	78·7	0·02	11·01
Veraval	82·1	78·3	0·11	18·84
Rajkot	81·1	75·0	0·21	28·49
Jamnagar Para	85·5	75·5	0·46	21·92
Surat	84·1	77·6	0·25	32·19
Ahmedabad	82·6	74·7	1·44	21·57
Deesa	83·8	74·9	1·13	30·67
Neemuch	82·0	68·8	...	20·77
Indore	78·1	71·1	0·11	21·70
Jubbulpore	84·3	73·3	2·30	22·81
Saugor	81·5	73·0	2·58	18·35
Hoshangabad	81·1	73·4	0·16	31·73
Khandwa	79·2	73·6	0·19	16·18
Akola	78·2	72·6	0·24	21·22
Amraoti	78·3	71·8	0·11	23·47
Nagpur	81·6	73·8	1·10	35·96
Chanda	78·5	72·5	0·55	25·54
Raipur	83·2	73·6	0·41	44·77
Bombay	83·1	75·4	2·79	46·70
Ratnagiri	80·3	73·0	1·19	53·09
Mormugao	83·0	74·7	0·45	63·32
Kurwar	82·8	73·0	1·09	37·72
Malegaon	78·4	71·6	0·45	17·07
Abamednagar	77·9	69·0	0·85	16·95
Poona	76·0	70·8	2·24	17·28
Sholapur	83·8	70·9	0·14	9·43
Bijapur	80·7	69·7	0·04	5·71
Belgaum	71·8	65·6	2·18	27·22
Aurangabad	76·2	68·2	0·36	14·70
Nizamabad (Indur)	77·9	70·7	0·24	19·47
Hyderabad	81·3	70·7	0·12	10·63
Mangalore	82·8	77·3	0·14	73·01
Calicut	81·3	73·1	0·90	57·24
Cochin	85·2	75·2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 8th August, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
	Janus	MacDonald ...	London July 7
	Gealpara	Whytehead...	Bushire July 27

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
	Afghanistan	Bliant	Dunkirk
	Clan Macpherson..	Macpherson...	Chittagong

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Othello for Hull.
" Delhi for China
" Gealpara for Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—406 cwts myrabolams, G Madhawji and Co; 10 bales wool, The Bombay and Co Ld; 35 bales wool; J Kara.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—10 cwts bees wax and 68 cwts gum myrah, S Bhimji; 972 cwts fishmaws, K N Miasee and Co; 3 bales carpets, S J Tellary and Co; 111 bales skins and 8 bales carpets; W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales skins, R Moloobhoy; 4 1-4 cwts bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 54 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 8 bales hides, H A Oomer.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Egypt s—59 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HULL.

Nonsuch s—3,793 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Glenclunny s—211 cwts gum assafotida, S Bhimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Afghanistan s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Ariel s—2,002 cwts poppyseed, S Cooverji and Co; 1,962 cwts linseed, M Valabhdas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glenclunny s—15,500 cwts linseed and 500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 1,996 cwts linseed, J Facairi; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 12,012 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 12,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuss and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, D Sasseon and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed and 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 320 cwts myrabollams, T Memrazi; 105 cwts gum, T V and Godsey Bros; 49 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Ariel s—30 bales hemp, J G Sheth and Co; 445 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 175 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 200 bales hemp, H Govindji; 4,013 cwts myrabollams, W Becnar; 504 cwts myrabollams, G Madhawji and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 320 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—8 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 3,774 cwt ganja, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—230 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Siracusa s—400 bales cotton, A. Moritz and Co; 100 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co; 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Siracusa s—150 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed and 350 bales cotton, A. Blaschek and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—170 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Capri s—258 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Delta s—140 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hakata Maru s—330 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Capri s—19 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—150 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Hakata Maru s—56 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 10th August.

605. Parade—To-day Wednesday the 10th inst.—"G" Company Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

606. Signalling—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 11th instant at the Cathedral High School.

607. Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "G" Company with effect from this date :—

No. 6398 Corpl. N. G. Hant, to be Sergeant.
No. 6390 Lce. Corpl. A. B. S. Hayne, to be Corporal.
No. 6414 Vol. G. H. Paul, to be Lance Corporal.
No. 6731 Vol. H. B. Murray, to be Lance Corporal.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

A Match was fired between the 64th Coy. Royal Garrison Artillery and Bombay Volunteer Rifles on the British Infantry Range at Colaba. Distance 200, 300 and 500 yards. Match Targets-Regulations sight and resulted in a win for the Volunteers by 86 points.

The following are the scores :—

Names.	200	300	500	Total
Lieut Ward ...	31	28	30	89
Vol Lattey ...	29	29	29	87
Cr Sergt Sound ...	27	26	30	83
Vol Easdon ...	25	24	33	82
Cr Sergt Gidney ...	26	27	26	79
Sergt Luxs. ...	26	23	19	68
Vol Whiting ...	17	23	16	56
	181	180	183	544
Captain Pollard ...	31	26	26	83
Cr Sergt-Major Ald	29	27	23	79
Lieut Jenkins ...	27	22	27	76
Gunner Llewellyn..	26	28	21	75
Sergt Thacker ...	24	24	19	67
Gunner Williams...	24	23	18	65
Corpl Wright ...	23	20	20	63
	184	170	154	308

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	13
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	2	4
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	4
Harbour.....	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	8
Total.....	3	4	78
This day last year	2	5	91

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

August 9th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	55	17	1
B	131	53	2
B	127	96	6
C	111	38	4
D	91	17	1
E	143	13	0
E	156	43	2
F	49	10	0
G	35	0	0
Total ...	903	290	16
Total killed to date rats	...	...	3,193

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BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, malms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Snowflake, 150 deg.....	6 8 2 per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.....	6 8 2 " "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2 " "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 12 2 " "
Monkey, 125 deg.....	4 8 2 " "
Elephant, 125 deg.....	4 3 0 per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0 per 8 gallons

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 10th August 1910.

DEVELOPMENTS IN TIBET.

It will be remembered that the Dalai Lama returned to Lhassa some eight months since after a five years' exile as a consequence of his opposition to the Younghusband mission. While our troops were in occupation of the Buddhist capital, the Chinese issued a proclamation depriving him of all his secular offices, but not interfering in any way with his privileges as the incarnation of the faith professed by so many millions of their subjects. His formal deposition from the latter office was decreed at Peking after his flight to Darjiling at the end of February last, and instructions were issued to the Lhassa Abbots to discover and proclaim a new representative of Buddha, who would acquiese in the new conditions caused by the restoration of Chinese suzerainty over the province. But this decision was, apparently, a contravention of Buddhist canonical law which is opposed to the simultaneous existence of two incarnations of the faith as being both inconvenient and unorthodox. And as a consequence of this fundamental objection no steps seem to have been taken by the principal dignitories of the church to enthrone a new pontiff, although the Peking injunctions on the point were issued almost six months ago. The Dalai could probably issue a sentence of excommunication against them from Darjiling if they presumed to meddle with his ecclesiastical privileges, and the Tibetans generally would accept his decision, as the occurrences now happening demonstrate their attachment to him and his modes of administration in preference to the reforms the Chinese are trying to introduce. And it appears as if the latter were beginning to realise that if the restoration of their suzerainty is to be accomplished by peaceful means, they will have to conceal their sentence of deposition against the Dalai and persuade him to return, a proposition which, according to recent advices, is already under deliberation at Peking. But after his late experience of the futility of Chinese promises, it is improbable that he will consent to leave Darjiling without very solid guarantees for his personal safety, and notwithstanding our desire to remain neutral in regard to Tibetan affairs circumstances may oblige us to prefer advice in this point, for if the new Amban is allowed to resort to coercive measures, the consequences will be reflected along our frontier and our trading interests, so recently restored after prolonged negotiations will be temporarily extinguished. It is apparent from this brief resume of Tibetan history for the past eight months or so that the late Unionist Government were guilty of a great diplomatic blunder when they recognised a suzerainty that had lapsed two centuries previously, owing to the Chinese incompetency to enforce it and which had been openly scouted by Lord Curzon in his speeches in defence of the policy of his administration. We need not recapitulate the consequences of this London decision as they are sufficiently manifested by the situation now confronting us, but it may be pointed out that it was absolutely opposed to all previous precedents which show that all our older treaties were made directly with the Dalai Lamas, being subsequently communicated to Peking for recognition which was never withheld. Why this procedure was suddenly discarded, half a dozen years since, is a diplomatic mystery which it is useless to ponder over, although it has produced results which could not have been anticipated when the decision was taken. Last month a Parliamentary blue book on Tibet was issued which is extremely useful at the present juncture as it reveals to the public eye most of the political secrets of the last lustrum, the motive which influenced their decision and the general policy of the present Government towards a situation which they had inherited from their predecessors.

We need not linger over the older diplomatic incidents recorded in its despatches and telegrams as these are not so interesting as the events of the last six months which have made India the refuge of the most conspicuous political exile of the present moment, and have caused Government to issue orders for the mobilisation of a small force that may move into the Chumbi Valley if circumstances compel that step. The reasons for the Dalai Lama's flight from Lhassa are well-known. Its immediate results were accurately foretold by Lord Minto when he telegraphed to the Secretary of State at the close of last February: "the effect of the flight, not only in Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, but also on Indian opinion, will be immense. In India he is regarded with veneration and awe, and it is of the first importance to show him high consideration." This delineation of Oriental feeling, in which the Secretary of State seems to have been apprehensive that the Government of India might share, elicited from him the caution that "it is essential that a strictly non-commital attitude on all points at issue between China and Tibet should be observed." But this declaration did not prevent Lord Morley from immediately protesting to his co-Minister, Sir Edward Grey, against the substitution of a Chinese for a Tibetan Government at Lhassa as a practical breach of our Convention with the Buddhist administration. The British Foreign Secretary accepted and acted upon this view with the result, as revealed in this publication, that the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs definitely and repeatedly declared that there was no intention or desire on the part of their Government to subvert Tibetan administrative autonomy and to reduce the Lama's fief to the level of an ordinary province of the Empire. It will be interesting to observe when further instalments of the correspondence are published how the evasive Peking diplomatists reconciled these pledges with their instructions to the new Amban which have caused the present trouble.

These official papers throw considerable light upon one important point, and that is the attitude and feelings of the Dalai Lama towards the Power which was instrumental in bringing about his first downfall. While at Peking he declared on several occasions that he was not personally responsible for the contumaceous rejection of Lord Curzon's overtures of friendship, an assertion which must be received with some reservation, and that after his return to Lhassa he would endeavour to re-establish cordial relations between India and Tibet. The sincerity of the latter part of this declaration was proved at the commencement of the current year when the Kumar of Sikkim, who had visited the Lama at Peking, transmitted a message from him to the Government of India announcing that he was again at Lhassa "and desired to thank the Government for the very generous treatment they extended to the Tibetan Government and people during the stay of the British Mission at Lhassa and for withdrawing from the country after the signing of the Convention." Similar sentiments were expressed by the Lama to Lord Minto at Calcutta a few weeks later, when he made a personal appeal, which has been rejected for diplomatic and political reasons, for the intervention of our Government in the affairs of the Buddhist principality. These incidents are indications of the benevolent policy the Lama was prepared to adopt instead of his former pose of defiance, and accentuate our regrets that the Chinese, by their forward movement, have upset a prospective situation which promised to erase all the old differences between the Tibetans and India, and to restore the amicable relations that used to exist between the two countries. Sir Francis Younghusband, who is the most authoritative exponent we have of the Tibetan occurrences of the last six years, is now unmuzzled, as a result of his retirement from the Indian Political Service, and his vigorous exposure of our diplomatic frailties, cabled out a few days ago, ought to have some effect on the negotiations proceeding between London and Peking. It is, of course, too late to reopen the suzerainty question, as we are irrevocably committed to it by our treaty with China and the Anglo-Russian Convention, but it is surely possible to prevent the reduction of Tibet to administrative impotence and alter the methods the Chinese are now applying, also to maintain our commercial and other interests on the bases contemplated by our agreements with its former Governments.

SOCIALISM AND LAWLESSNESS.

The prevalence of Socialist propaganda is in every country in Europe causing the greatest uneasiness to thinking men who pause to realise the effect which it is taking upon the temper of the masses. A few days ago we saw ship-repairers on the Clyde and railwaymen on the North-Eastern Railway having reached such a condition of sulky discontent and sullen disregard to the forces of order that they refused in both instances to pay any attention even to the instructions of their own Unions, to say nothing of the contracts with their employers. Reuter tells us that in financial circles these symptoms are viewed with serious alarm, and are very reasonably attributed to the general effect of lawlessness which Socialist teachings produce. However, for the time being, the gravest peril seems to be in Germany. There is a state which either rightly or wrongly regards the maintenance of huge armaments as essential to its national welfare and annually spends huge sums upon this object. The influence of Socialism is threatening the very existence of the Army and directly tends to nullify the policy which the leading Statesmen of a progressive Empire believed to be necessary for its safety. In Germany, of course, with its law of conscription every young man in the ordinary course of events becomes a soldier, but so widespread has been the teaching of Socialism among the youth of the country, that the maintenance of military discipline is seriously endangered and the Kaiser's Army is like to be corrupted. This is no prejudiced and irresponsible accusation issued at random by a bigoted opponent, but is the serious statement of the Minister of War, making a confidential report to the Imperial Government. He declared in this that he could not maintain the efficiency of the army unless energetic steps were taken to suppress Socialist propaganda amongst the youth of the country before they became soldiers.

A well-informed correspondent at Berlin, describing the situation, says universal military service has been a great obstacle to the Socialist movement, inasmuch as the fundamental principles of army discipline are entirely incompatible with the fundamental principles of Socialism. A revolutionary change in the form of government and in the order of society such as is demanded and propagated by the Socialist party can never take place so long as the army remains true and loyal to the reigning Emperor. The Socialists have, therefore, long since realised that their movement is doomed to failure until they can permeate the army with revolutionary sentiment. But to propagate Socialism or anti-military ideas or any seditious principles among the uniformed soldiers of the Kaiser is not merely an offence against the laws of the land: it is high treason. Notwithstanding the dangers of such propaganda some efforts are nevertheless made to get at the soldiers during their term of actual service, but as a rule youths in their 'teens are permeated with Socialist doctrines during their attendance at evening continuation schools, ostensibly open for ordinary educational purposes. The result is that as soldiers they are unwilling, and inclined to maintain a sort of passive resistance against the authority of their superior officers. Whether in the case of a domestic revolution such soldiers would ever fire on a rebellious crowd of citizens is a question, which many people answer in the negative. It is alleged that the Socialist party encourages its adherents to remain in the army voluntarily after they have completed their compulsory term of two years' service in order that they may become non-commissioned officers and thereby enable the Socialist leaders to keep a grip on the Kaiser's legions. The Government are in a very awkward position in this matter as the situation can only be dealt with by new legislation, which would obviously be of a very repressive character and would be hardly likely to be well received by the mass of the people; at the same time the danger of the situation is evident. It must be especially apparent to us in India who are even more dependent for safety upon an army recruited largely from an Eastern people, yet we permit the Socialist to stump the country unfettered and the Keir-Hardies and Macdonalds threaten us with a trade union movement for India, which will mean the teaching of Socialist ideas to Indian workmen and possibly Indian soldiers.

GENERAL FRENCH AND CANADA'S MILITIA.

The forecast published in the "Times" last month of General French's report on the Canadian military forces, has not only as the writer anticipated been received with amazement, but with considerable annoyance. The "Times" article, which bore the heading "from a correspondent," contained this passage: "I understand that if Sir John French's report is published, it will disclose a state of military inefficiency in the Dominion that will probably be a revelation to most Canadians. I believe that it will be found that Sir John French, in the first place, condemns the whole existing conception of the strategical requirements of the Canadian Militia. This, coupled with the non-existence of a sound peace organisation and an effective staff, suggests that from the very outset the Dominion defence forces are in a very bad way." In this week's mail papers it is pointed out from Canada that such a report would be contrary to every public utterance Sir John French has made on the subject, while Sir Frederick Borden, the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence, is reported to have described the statement more summarily as "entirely inaccurate and grossly misleading." Before leaving Canada, he states, Sir John spoke in extremely favourable terms of the general character and steadily improving efficiency of the troops. There were points on which criticism, but criticism of a kindly nature, was inevitable, but Sir John French referred in extremely favourable terms to the practical efficiency of the Militia in the field, and of its steadily improving character. The discrepancy between these two representations of Sir John French's views could hardly be wider, and it will be interesting to see whether the General's report will indirectly throw any light upon it. Under the circumstances it would apparently be unwise to accept any version but his own of what Sir John's views really are.

GENERAL SIR L. and Lady Dening are amongst the passengers proceeding homeward by the "Herefordshire" on Thursday.

THE charge against Mr. W. Smith, Reporter, "Rangoon Gazette," of attempting the murder of Mrs. Cadorini by shooting at her, was yesterday withdrawn at Rangoon and Mr. Smith was discharged.

BESIDES his scheme to establish a Zenana Hospital at Jammu as a Memorial to the late King-Emperor at a cost of two lakhs, and Rs. 5,000 to the All India Memorial at Delhi, the Maharajah of Kashmir has given Rs.15,000 to the Punjab Memorial.

THE Chief Commissioner, of the North Frontier Provinces, has declared that all copies, wherever found in the N.-W. Frontier Province of the "Bande Mataram," printed in Europe, which has published in its issue for May 10, a reproduction of a leaflet, entitled "Kumar Singh, May 10th, 1910." "In Memoriam" to be forfeited to His Majesty.

THE four men charged with the murder of a schoolmaster at Sithauli, United Provinces, have been sentenced to death.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Addis Abeba received in Rome, there is grave unrest in the western provinces of Abyssinia.

AT an estimated cost of £500,000, the whole of the required material being imported from Great Britain, the Portuguese Government has accepted the offer of a British syndicate to build a railway line in South Portugal.

IT is announced, with reference to the Special Army Order of May 23 that a soldier who has confessed to having made a false answer on attestation, under the misapprehension that the King's pardon applied to him, is not to be punished for his offence.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

A RECORD BREAKING ATHLETE.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 22.

IT is nice to see one's judgment endorsed, consequently the record-breaking performance of G. R. L. Anderson at the Crystal Palace, last Saturday, was pleasing. A few days after the Oxonian had won the 120 yards hurdles championship, the writer advised him to cultivate quarter mile hurdling, as Anderson's form at a "quarter" pointed to his doing well. A few minutes later, Anderson ran half a mile in 1min. 58 4-5 secs. and three days after that, showed 50 4-5 secs. for a quarter. This, together with his ability to surpass 16 secs. for the 120 yards hurdles, stamps him as a likely man to beat C. Bacon's 400 metres hurdles record of 55, which the Irish-American A.C. man created at the Olympic Games two years ago. He is not enthusiastic enough to stick to one distance, but the fact that he ran 440 yards over ten flights of 3 ft. hurdles last Saturday, with the watch showing 56 4-5 secs, indicates that he has great merit. Anderson would certainly beat Bacon at 120 yards over hurdles, and at either a quarter or half on the flat, consequently his chance to lower the 400 metres (437·4 yards) looks to be a good one, providing he will cultivate the race.

VOIGT FAILS.

After his recent fine mile of 4 mins. 19 4-5 secs., many good judges fancied E. Voigt had a big chance of beating A. Shrubb's 1-2 miles British amateur record of 6 mins. 47 3-5 secs. The champion made the attempt at Manchester, in a special handicap race, on Monday evening, but the starts were hardly long enough to draw him out, for he was leading at 1 1-4 miles, and finally won by a big margin in 6 mins. 50 secs. Voigt may do better another time, as he is certainly a bit faster at a mile than Shrubb ever showed, though he cannot be compared to the Horsham man at distances from 2 miles and upwards.

RAMSDELL IN FORM.

F. L. Ramsdell, the big American athlete, who holds both the 100 and 220 yards championship of England, ran very well at Ayr on Monday. He was only a few inches behind the winner of the 100 yards handicap, with the watch showing 10 secs., while later in the day he only failed to win the furlong handicap by six inches, the time being 22 2-5 secs. This shows that he is coming back to his best, so that given fine and warm weather, he may put up some sensational times before returning to the States. R.E. Walker also competed at Ayr on the first day, but failed to gain a prize. He then journeyed to Birmingham, where he won the scratch 220 yards against a weak field in 23 1-5 secs.

SHEPPARD'S GREAT RECORD.

Those of us, who saw M.W. Sheppard run half a mile in 1 min. 54 secs. at the Olympic Games two years ago, were not surprised to hear that he had beaten Lon Myer's 1,000 yards record of 2 mins. 13 secs. by doing ·2 mins. 12 2-5 secs. Old athletes will be sorry that Myer's name is now no longer among the list of world's record holders, for many think he was the best of all mid-distance runners, in spite of the newer generation having beaten his times. Better tracks and more scientific training have a lot to do with this, while another thing, is that Myers and his great contemporary W.G. George were not called on to beat such wonderful records as now stand. Had Myers and George been asked to run half a mile in 1 min. 52 secs. and ten miles in 50½ mins. respectively, when in their prime, it is quite possible they would have done so. As a matter of history, George did run 10 miles in 50 mins. 40 secs. in a trial and without being all out. Sheppard is a great runner and everyone must feel pleased that he has come back to his best form. He will now, no doubt, make a big effort to regain the half mile record for America, and as the Italian E. Lunghi created the present figures of 1 min. 52 4-5 secs. at Montreal, Sheppard might do worse than select that venue for the effort.

PROFESSIONAL SPRINTERS.

Some of the best professional sprinters now in England, met in a series of races at Wolverhampton, last Saturday. C. E. Holway proved best in the 80 and 100 yards races, the times being 8 1-5 secs. and 10 1-5 secs. respectively. N.C. Cartmell was second in each, and only inches behind in the 100, but he turned the tables in the furlongs, which he won comfortably in 22 4-5 secs.

CYCLING.

England was represented by W. J. Bailey, L. Meredith and S. F. Bailey at the world's cycling championship, held at Brussels on Sunday. The first named once more proved himself the best sprinter by beating Neumer of Germany and Texier of France in the 1,000 metres. Meredith easily won his heat of the 100 kilometres, but declined to start in the final, as he had strained his arm. In consequence he was suspended for 15 days and reported to U. C. I. which is the body governing international cycling. This left S. F. Bailey to do duty for England, but he had to rest content with third place, the honours going to Hens of Belgium in the fast time I hour 22mins. 46 4-5secs.

SWIMMING.

F. A. Beaurepaire added another championship to his list at Blackpool, on Saturday, when he accounted for the 440 yards salt water championship race. T. S. Battersby gave the Australian a good race for two-thirds of the journey, but lacked the finish of his rival, being ten seconds behind when Beaurepaire touched the winning mark in 5mins. 38 3-5secs. This is not so good as Beaurepaire accomplished in 1908, when the time was 4mins. 59secs., or in 1907, when H. Taylor recorded 4mins. 43secs., but the conditions in the sea vary considerably.

POLO.

The strength of America in the polo world at the present time is well illustrated by the position of the cracks in the handicap, which now takes the place of the Recent Form list. The players owing 10 points, are Foxhall Keene, L. and M. Waterbury and D. Milburn of America and W. E. Buckmaster of England. Then we find H. P. Whitney on the 9 points mark, so that America's Cup team is judged high. The system of handicapping by points brings England into line with America in this respect and it is believed it will lead to more interesting tournaments than the discarded system of the Recent Form list.

The Roehampton Cup tournament ended in a triumph for the Ranelagh team, which beat the Duke of Westminster's Eaton team by 4 goals to 3. Another big event, on Saturday, was the final of the County Cup Tournament at Ranelagh, where the Scots Grey team represented Salisbury Plain and defeated Rugby by 6 goals to 4.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The concluding day of the Bisley meeting was a notable one for Varsity men, as the King's prize went to an Oxford man, and the St. George's Vase to a Cantab. The fortunate winner of the King's prize, £250 in cash, a gold medal and gold badge, was Corpl. Radice, a 22 years of age shot, who was born at Malta. He comes of Italian-Irish parents and learnt to shoot at Bedford Grammar School. His winning score of 340 is a new record, which gave him an advantage of three points over the next three—Lieutenant F. H. Morris of Canada and Sergt. J. Beveridge and Captain D. Campbell, both of Scotland. The St. George's Vase is much appreciated, and the success of Lieutenant Humphrey gave great satisfaction to his fellow marksmen from Cambridge. Lieutenant Humphry is a son of Mr. A. P. Humphry, a one time Colonel of the Cambridge University Rifles and winner of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon in 1873 and 1874, so the ability to shoot runs in the family.

CRICKET.

Rain has sadly interefered with several matches lately and deprived some of the counties of victories. As the leaders suffered in common, the hardship was not so pronounced, which is as it should be. Kent still holds a good advantage with a percentage of 72.33, Middlesex coming next on the 50 mark. Tyldesley retains pride of place among batsmen with an average of 53·26, but K. L. Hutchings 48·95 is pressing him closely. Another change has taken place in the bowling table, Woolley now showing the way with 78 wickets at a cost of 11·92 each.

FEATURES OF RECENT MATCHES.

There was some splendid bowling during the second innings of Warwickshire vs. Yorks. Rhodes taking 3 wickets for 13 and Haigh 3 for 2, the "Tykes" winning easily. Woolley's 5 for 50, and Fairservice 3 for 9, also had a lot to do with the victory of Kent over Lancashire.

Warwickshire's wicket-keeper Smith (E. J.) is shaping well to follow in the footsteps of Lilley, both with bat and behind the stumps. He went in first to help knock off the necessary runs against Gloucestershire this week and played a nice not out innings of 39.

Hayward was seen at his best while making 115 for Surrey vs. Sussex this week, this being the ninetieth century to his credit.

Other notable efforts were Wilson's: 108 for Yorkshire vs. Notts, Tyldesley's 132 for Lancashire vs. Middlesex and Charlesworth's 105 for Warwickshire against Gloucestershire. Mention may also be made of A. Hartley's innings of 81 in the Lancashire v. Middlesex match, which enabled him to reach his 100 runs.

THE TURF.

The victory of Cyllene in the National Breeders Produce Stakes of 4,357 sovs. at Sandown Park again brings home to English breeders that the sale of Cyllene was a big loss to this country. Cyllene himself won the race under notice in 1897, and two of his sons in Cicero (1904) and Cellini have now followed in his footsteps. Had Cyllene been entered in the classics, he would probably have gained highest honours and in that case perhaps have been kept in England, instead of being sold to go to the Argentine Republic. Still, our loss is the gain of the good and enterprising sportsmen in the South American Republic named. It may be added that the race at Sandown is run over 5 furlongs and is the richest two year old race in England.

AMERICAN VICTORIES.

American bred horses were again very much to the fore at Liverpool, on Wednesday. A filly by Hamburg carried Mr. H. P. Whitney's colours to victory in the Mersey Stakes for two year olds and Coolawin by Watercresse—Ordelle accounted for the Grasmere High Handicap. Besides this, Mr. Whitney's Diligrum only just lost the Molyneux Plate, being beaten half a length by Eudorus. The feature of the racing on Wednesday was the victory of Yellow Slave over Rosedrop in the St. George's Stakes. The daughter of St. Serf has regained her form, much to the satisfaction of the painstaking Pickering, and Mr. Nelke's filly will take further laurels.

The following day enabled Major Loder's Knockfierna to win the Great Lancashire Breeders Produce Stakes for two year olds. The owner has long enjoyed the reputation of owning notable younsters, and one wonders if the one under notice will emulate Pretty Polly.

It was expected that Mr. Whitney's White Broom would go close for the Knowsley Dinner Stakes of 1,000 sovs. for three year olds, but the American representative could not manage it, first honours going to Mr. C. Howard's Willonyx.

IN GENERAL.

J. H. Bishop again won the N. C. U. 24 hours cycle race at Shepherds Bush Stadium on Saturday. The distance covered was 501 miles 860 yards, human pacing only being allowed.

The Southern one mile swimming championship on Saturday, resulted in favour of F. P. Giles, a City of London policeman, who swam the distance in 27 mins. 46 secs.

A baseball match between All America and All England was played at Clapham on Saturday, the Americans winning a very well contested game by 18 runs to 17.

Scotland carried off the International Bowling Tournament for the fifth time at Belfast, on Saturday.

There is some prospect of a wrestling match between Gama, the Indian crack, and Dr. Roller, of the United States.

Sir J. Thornycroft's new motor boat Miranda IV covered 4 miles in 10 mins. 17 secs. at the Bournemouth Marine Motoring race meet.

A GREAT GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much interest your able leader on Lord Elphinstone. You truly say that he was sent out as Governor of Madras because Lord Melbourne "was anxious to dissipate the idle rumour, then widely current, that the young Princess Victoria, very soon to be Queen, had fallen in love with the handsome guardsman of the entourage of her uncle." The song "I'll hang my harp on a willow tree" was the result of this "idle rumour." Some of the words are :—

"The lady I love will soon be a bride
With a diadem on her brow,
Oh, why did she flatter my boyish pride,
She's going to leave me now."

Yours, &c.,
R. W. M.

Bombay, 9th August.

MR. WALTER Runciman, M. P., speaking at the opening, by Lady St. Davids, of the new Annie Zunz ward at the Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich, said his father was nearly killed when a patient in the old hospital ship fifty years ago, but since those days medical science had so advanced that patients felt they ran no risks.

THE German Foreign Office has received news that a member of the German colony of Haifa, in Syria, named Fritz Unger, was shot dead by a native in the fellahin village of Hreh. Appropriate instructions have been sent from Berlin to the German Embassy at Constantinople. It is understood that Unger was called as an expert witness in a native law suit in the village where he was killed, and was shot by the adherents of the defeated litigant in the presence of

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

PLANS FOR HIS EASTERN TOUR.

British and German Press Comments.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, in an inspired statement, says the Crown Prince's tour is solely for the purpose of study and has no political back-ground.

The *Die Post* maintains that it has an eminently political significance, as the presence of the Prince at Peking and Tokio will help to convince the ruling classes of China and Japan what an important and unselfish friend Germany is and still more will be in the days to come.

The *Daily Telegraph* trusts that no effort will be spared to make the Crown Prince's visit to India something more than merely a delightful holiday, for in view of Germany's growing participation in Eastern affairs, nothing could be better for all concerned than that the future Emperor should have a full opportunity of obtaining a personal and first-hand knowledge of some of the more vital problems in Asia.

"We at present," it continues, "are reaping an anxious harvest of our recent temerity. For that very reason, no time could be better chosen to bring home to the Crown Prince the unsleeping vigilance, the everlasting spade-work and eternal patience under misrepresentation, sedition and open rebellion, which are needed if a European Power is to build up and maintain an Imperial position in Asia."

The German Crown Prince will return to Europe in February. His Imperial Highness will be accompanied by only a small suite, in order that his movements may not be hampered unduly by the trappings of state.

LICENSING STATISTICS.

Decrease in Drunkenness.

LONDON, AUGUST. 9.

Licensing statistics for 1909 show a continued decrease in the number of licensed premises, but a striking increase in the number of clubs. The most remarkable feature is that convictions for drunkenness have decreased by nearly ten per cent. in England, by nineteen per cent. in Scotland, and by eight per cent. in Ireland.

CAVALRY MANŒUVRES.

New and Realistic Conditions.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

At the end of the week the Third Cavalry Brigade leaves Ireland for a raid on England. It has chartered steamers, and will probably land on the Dorset Coast. It will have to fight its way to Salisbury Plain, living on the country, purchasing supplies as required and sleeping in barns and out-houses. This is the first experiment of the kind.

COMPULSORY "WIRELESS."

Opposition from Glasgow.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has unanimously passed a resolution, opposing the Bill providing for the compulsory installation of wireless telegraphy on ships, emphasising the view that it would be a hardship, except for ships carrying over one hundred passengers.

MAJOR ADAM PERSISTS.

Letter to Mr. Haldane.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Major Adam has written to Mr. Haldane, reiterating his accusations, which he declares the fear of General Seobell and of the Army Council to face an open enquiry, corroborates.

INDIAN WRESTLER'S SUCCESS.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

At the Alhambra Theatre this evening, a catch-as-catch-can contest was held for £200 a side. Gama of India beat Doctor Roller of America, by two falls to nil.

MR. DALZIEL ILL.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Mr. Davison Dalziel, M.P., is suffering from appendicitis on board his yacht at Oban.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Five Years' Truce.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

A five years' truce was signed this afternoon at Manchester by the officials of the Employers' and Operatives' organisations, concerned in cotton spinning.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The deaths are announced of Canon Hervey and Sir William Abdy.

[Sir William Neville Abdy, was the second Baronet, the title having been conferred in 1849. The deceased was born in 1841 was educated at Merton College, Oxford. He was a Student Interpreter in China 1867-68. In succeeded his father in 1877 and became High Sheriff of Essex in 1884. He own about 3,000 acres of land].

THE KING'S FIRST HOLIDAY.

To be Spent at Balmoral.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Their Majesties are visiting Balmoral on their first holiday since the accession. They will stay for two months. The Queen-mother Alexandra has gone to Sandringham.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Spreading into the Provinces.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The correspondent of the "Times" in St. Petersburg telegraphs that cholera patients in St. Petersburg number 1,005 and the disease is rapidly spreading in the villages in the provinces.

Over 65,000 cases have been recorded and mortality has been nearly fifty per cent. Railways and industries are partially paralysed. The Government is sending a large medical staff to Southward to endeavour to arrest the progress of the disease.

UNITED STATES REVENUE REPORT.

Previous Receipts Exceeded.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Washington reports state that the year's working of new American Tariff has produced the aggregate total of revenue of 678,850,000 dollars, exceeding disbursements by 20,214,000 dollars, beating the previous year and 1907 by fifteen millions.

MAJOR W. PRENDERGAST'S SUICIDE.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Major William Prendergast, formerly of the Indian Army, has committed suicide at Sherborne by placing himself on the rails before a train. The evidence at the inquest showed that he had suffered terribly from malaria in Burma. A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

THE ANCHOR LINE SERVICE TO INDIA.

Two New Steamers Ordered.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The Anchor Line has ordered two large passenger and cargo steamers to be built on the Clyde for Glasgow and Liverpool to the Calcutta service.

JAPANESE CRUISER "IKOMA."

Russian Officers' Visit.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The officers of the Russian squadron yesterday afternoon attended a reception on board the Japanese cruiser "Ikoma" at Portsmouth. They were cordially received. In appreciation of the compliment, the Russian officers sent magnificent bouquets to the banquet in the Town Hall in honour of the Japanese last night. Prince Tokugawa, replying to the toast, said he was sure the Russians would eventually become as great friends of the Japanese as the British were.

AMERICAN FOREST FIRES.

Troops to Fight the Flames.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Reuter wires from Washington that President Taft has authorised the use of troops to fight the forest fires in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California.

STRANGE AFFAIR AT POTSDAM.

Designs on the Powder Magazine.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

At Potsdam, three men approached the sentry at the powder magazine, and on being challenged, shot the sentry in the arm and fled.

PORTUGUESE TARIFF REVISION.

Negotiations Proceeding.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Portugal is busy negotiating a revision of her treaties of commerce. She has already concluded a reciprocity treaty with Germany, and is now discussing terms with Great Britain. Failing the conclusion of a treaty, Portugal applies a surtax from Jan. 1.

YACHTING AT COWES.

The International Gold Cup.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

At Cowes yesterday, the yacht "Shamrock," fitted with a new top-mast, easily won the big cutter race, avenging her two recent defeats by "White Heather." King Alfonso was on board.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

At Cowes, the Herreshoff schooner "Westward" won the International Gold Cup, leaving the other competitors miles astern.

OUTRAGE IN NEW YORK.

Mayor Gaynor Shot at.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Reuter wires from New York that Mayor Gaynor was shot, probably fatally, on board the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" at the pier-side when the vessel was about to sail for Europe to-day. His assailant was arrested. The Mayor was taken to St. Mary's hospital, and he is since reported to be dead.

LATER.

Mayor Gaynor is a democrat and a relentless foe of corruption, not sparing even his own Party. He was starting on months' holiday alone for a trip in Northern Europe as rest from work in the City Hall, where he had been from twelve to fourteen hours daily. He was on the upper deck of the vessel talking and bidding farewell to friends when the assailant fired three times. Two shots missed.

The assailant gave his name as Jules Gallagher of New York.

Asked the reason for the act, he replied, "Gaynor deprived me of bread and butter." It has been ascertained that the assailant was employed as a watchman in the Department of Docks until 1st June.

The latest reports state that Mr. Gaynor is still living.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The official annual report [relating to paupers, shows a decrease of 2-8 per cent. Casuals show a larger decrease.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Imports have decreased by £932,031 and exports increased by £2,900,937. The principal increases were in iron, steel, wool and cotton manufactures.

THE "YUGANTUR LEAFLETS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

The "Yugantar" leaflet cases were taken up by Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

The case against Ganendra Bose was closed and the Court framed a charge under section 124 A. I. P. C.

The Court to accused:—Are you guilty or not guilty?

Accused:—If an act of publication is an offence, then I am guilty.

The Court:—Are you guilty or not guilty? Accused made no reply.

His Worship then recorded a plea of "not guilty" and fiexd the 15th instant for orders.

The cases against Ashutosh Sircar Mahendra Chatterji were partly gone into and adjourned.

In the matter against Probas Chunder Deb who on the last occasion wanted legal advice Babu Suresh Chunder Mitter asked the Court if he could interview accused in the lock-up. The Court granted the request. The Pleader came out almost immediately afterwards and complained that an officer who was in charge of prisoner knew Bengali and was so near accused that he could overhear the instructions which were being given to him. Accused was then brought out into Court where he got a seat and wrote out his instructions. The Police officer was seated a short way off.

OUTRAGES ON RAILWAYS.

Alleged Charge on a Bengali.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

Charu Chunder Roy, the accused who is charged with alleged outrage on a Bengali woman at Tinpahar on E. I. Railway some weeks ago, has also been identified in another similar case. His trial is proceeding.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND CHEATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

Mr. Imamuddin and Mr. Hasibuddin manager and cashier, respectively, of Gogal Lal, have been committed to the sessions for forgery and cheating.

KASHMIR CHOLERA RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

The following are the Kashmir cholera returns for the week ending 6th instant. Srinagar and suburbs, 192 cases and 91 deaths; districts, 772 cases and 393 deaths.

THE JAMNAGAR CRICKET MATCH.

Stopped by Rain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, AUGUST 9.

Rainfall continuously throughout the night and in the morning it was seen that Cricket would be out of the question and what promised to be an interesting match had to be abandoned.

COLONEL STRICLAND acting Commissioner, Arakan Division, has been confirmed as Commissioner and posted to Mandalay in the room of the late Mr. Todd Naylor. Major Townsend, Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner and posted to the charge of the Arakan Division.

SOME time ago a suit was instituted in the Court of the District Judge of Hughly by Surath Nath Sinha Barman and others, against Mahanta Satis Chandra Giri of Tarkeswar, for his removal, an examination of accounts, and for the settlement of a scheme of management. The Judge has issued notices to the public to join as co-plaintiffs, if they so desire. The progress of the suit and its final result will be watched with interest by the entire Hindu community in Bengal.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Working of Nationalist Societies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

Referring to the Dacca Conspiracy, the *Englishman* says:—

"The social prominence of some of the men, who have been arrested in connection with the alleged conspiracy unearthed at Dacca, indicates that the Government has been acting on the evidence of a very serious kind. It is not surprising, considering that the arrests have been made at places as far apart as Dacca, Calcutta, and Rangoon that a rumour should be prevalent that the Anusilan Samiti, to which the majority of the accused are said to belong, has ramifications throughout India. The part that this Samiti has played in Eastern Bengal, cannot be unknown to any one who has followed the progress of nationalism in that Province. It is to be hoped that the Government also intends to throw a searchlight upon the inner workings of similar societies in other parts or Bengal and Eastern Bengal."

Jodunath Das, a Manukdi student, of Murapura Sanskrit Tol, and Bejoy Kaha were arrested, under the Seditious Sections, and taken to Dacca.

Another arrest was made in Calcutta on Monday night in connection with the Dacca Political dacoity case. The warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Dacca was received by the Calcutta Police for arrest of Kamakhya Charan Ghose alias Gopal Chunder Ghose, living with his uncle in Fuddopooker, and this was executed by a C. I. D. Officer. The youth was a student of the City College and laa recently returned to Calcutta after the vacation, from his home in Dacca district.

DACCA, AUGUST 8.

The Vice-Chairman of the Shirajgunj Municipality, along with another Shirajganj man, has been brought here to-day under arrest by the Shirajganj Police. After being placed before the Magistrate, they were removed to Hajut.

RANGOON, AUGUST 9.

Nishi Bhusan Mitra who was arrested, on Friday afternoon, on a warrant from the Magistrate of Dacca on a charge of conspiracy and waging war against the King, left by the mail steamer "Lunka" last night for Calcutta en-route to Dacca, escorted by Native Military Police. It is suspected, the accused is connected with the recent political dacoities in the two Bengals.

ARMS ACT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, AUGUST 9.

The Arms Act case came up to-day before the Additional Magistrate, Mr. G. Chatterji. It will be remembered that on the 20th July, Sub-Inspector Pranbandhu Das, of the Dacca Kotwali, while carrying on a search in the shop of a grocer named Mohini Dey, found one six-chambered revolver, one dagger and some books. Mohini accordingly has been sent up under sections 19 (f) and 20 of the Arms Act. No pleader appeared for the grocer, the Court Inspector Sailesh Mojumdar prosecuting. Franbandhu Das, the first witness called, after narrating the details which led him to search the shop of the accused, identified the finds, and said he found them behind the bottles in which spises were kept in an almira. The accused, asked, told the witness the name of one, Nitai, who kept the articles with him. The accused has made a statement confessing his guilt before the Magistrate. The case stands adjourned to the 10th instant.

KHULNA COURT SENSATION.

Attempt to Attack a Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

Quite a sensation was caused at Khulna on Friday last when a young Bengali named Madhu Biswas in a Sanyasi's garb was arrested in the Criminal Court room. He was found waiting on the verandah of the court-room of the Senior Deputy Magistrate, Babu Hari Bada Bhattacharjee, with a big lathi in his hand. The man was watching the Court of the Magistrate and awaiting his arrival. As soon as the Magistrate took his seat, the man whirling his lathi rushed forward towards the Bench uttering some indistinct words. He was, as was understood afterwards, dissatisfied with a recent decision of the Magistrate, in deciding a criminal case in which he was concerned. The man was immediately arrested by the constables and placed in the lock-up. Babu Haripada then made a regular enquiry about the man and examined four witnesses present in the Court, including two Muktears, one of whom said that the man had said to him that he came to give a good lesson to the Magistrate for the above alleged injustice. It transpired subsequently that the man had lately become insane and that he was in the habit of taking ganja. He was, however, kept under medical observation.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

A Khulna correspondent wires: At a meeting of the Sanhati People's Association, held on the 29th July last, the following Resolution was adopted:—

"That in view of the implication of several young men of the bhadralogue class in dacoities and other grave offences, a Vigilance Committee be formed to keep a vigilant eye upon the boys and young men of the village Sanhati, so that they may not be misled by bad training and associations, and to take the necessary steps to correct those who show any sign or symptoms of stepping into the wrong path."

"INDIAN MIRROR" JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

At the "Indian Mirror" Jubilee Conference this afternoon, at the rooms of the British Indian Association, resolutions were passed starting a fund under the name of the "Indian Mirror" Jubilee Fund, appointing a Committee and deciding to hold a public meeting at the Town Hall to present an address to the editor; the date of the meeting will be announced later.

TAHSILDAR CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

The Magistrate of Bankipore yesterday convicted a Court of Wards Tahsildar named Zehoorul Hug of embezzlement.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASES.

Retrial Possible.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 9.

Communication has been received by Counsel for the defence in the Kheddah cases, against Dalrymple Clarke, to the effect, that a notification will shortly be issued, dealing with the procedure in the cases. The defence are asked if they desire that all or any of the witnesses whose evidence was taken by Mr. G. Scott, the Committing Magistrate, shall be recalled for examination. From this it is presumed, the cases will be formally committed to Mandalay for recommitment to the Chief Court.

CHARGE OF CHEATING BUSINESS FIRMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 9.

B. C. Keatinge, who was charged yesterday before the Sessions Judge, Allahabad, with cheating European firms, on a representation that he was agent of Raja of Singrauli, has been found guilty on two charges by the unanimous verdict of the Jury. The third charge was not proceeded with. Judgment is reserved.

DEATH OF DORABJI D. BOOTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 9.

Khan Bahadur Dorabji Dadabhoy Bootee, a link between old and modern Poona, died yesterday at midnight. He was for many years an old respected member of the local Parsee community, an Honoraty Magistrate, and a member of the Contonment Committee ever since its inception. There was hardly a movement in Poona in which he did not take a very active and energetic part. His name was a household word in Poona where amongst many other institutions he was intimately connected with the several charitable concerns of the city. He leaves behind him a widow and a very large and influential circle of friends and relatives to bemoan his loss.

The funeral this evening was largely attended, a fact testifying to his universal popularity. Amongst Europeans who attended were the Hon'ble Mr. Morrison, Member of Council, and Mr. Carmichael, Commissioner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

Colonel P. E. Dixon, Officiating Commanding Royal Engineer, Military Works, is confirmed in that appointment.

Captain Knox, Northamptonshire Regiment, is appointed a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Musketry School, Satara.

Captain Lindesey, 129th Baluchis, is appointed Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Mandalay.

Colonel C. C. Brownlow, late Bengal Staff Corps, is admitted to a Colonel's allowances, vice Colonel E. H. E. Kantze deceased.

Lieutenant G. G. Smyth, Cheshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

Colonel H. F. Mercer embarks for India on 22nd September on appointment as Inspector of Artillery, Southern Army.

Major Macmillan, 90th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the Home Establishment and posted to the 130th Battery at Dundalk; Major H. Biddulph, from the latter Battery, is posted to the 9th Battery at Jullundur.

Colonel Walter, D. S. O., Devonshire Regiment, is appointed as Assistant Adjutant General, at Army Head-Quarters.

Several changes are pending in the Army and Divisional Commands in India:—General Sir J. Wodehouse goes Home this autumn owing to ill health. His successor in the command of the Northern Army has not yet been appointed, but General Sir J. Willcocks, Commanding Peshawar Division is the next senior officer of the British Service in India, so he is generally mentioned in this connection.

General Desvoeux, Commanding Mhow Division, retires in November.

General Sir J. Wolfe Murray vacates the Secunderabad Division next February.

The Bengal Punjab Cavalry Lines Committee has been reconstituted as follows:—President, Colonel Smith, 12th Cavalry, (on leave); Colonel Cowper, 10th Lancers. Officiating Members, Colonel Peyton, 9th Hodson's Horse and Lieut. Colonel Davis, 1st Lancers. Waiting Members:—Lieut. Colonel Kennedy, 23rd Cavalry and Lieut. Colonel Cole, 11th Lancers, Lieut. Colonel Wade, R. E., reverts to the home establishment.

Nursing Sister Pagan resigns her appointment.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 9.

It appears that while B. P. R. A. rules for this year's meeting at Meerut do not permit of the aperture-sight being used in companionship matches, special competitors with unlimited entries for rifles, fitted with these sights will be included in the programmes and in all probability after the meeting is over opinions of the competitors will be asked for, as to whether in future the aperture-sights should be allowed to be used in Championship matches. It is understood that the small Arms Committee at home is at present engaged in investigating the question as to how far it is possible to adopt the aperture-sight to conditions of Field Service.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the transmission to England by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway of an indent for 12 engines and 18 boilers required for that line and eight boilers required for the Indian Midland Railway.

Mr. A. Crosbie, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class 3, grade 3, is promoted to class 3, grade 2.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

Owing to the frequency of running train thefts on the East Indian Railway, particularly between Burdwan and Asansol, the native police have been ordered to be posted in that section and necessary arrangements are being made.

ONE man has been killed and two persons wounded in Ludhiana while they were carelessly handling materials for preparing bazar crackers a few days ago.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A Farewell at Home.

MR. SHIRAZEE was "At Home" on Monday afternoon, at Dongarse Road, Malabar Hill, to the members of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association when a farewell address was presented to the retiring President, Lady Muir Mackenzie. Our report has been unavoidably held over for one day.

A gloom was cast over the gathering by the sad death of Mrs. Ameerudin Tyabjee, one of the oldest members of the Association, and whose loss will be greatly felt by all who knew her. In consequence of her death the ladies of the Tyabjee family were unable to attend the "At Home." About one hundred guests accepted Mrs. Shirazee's invitation, and were all rejoiced to welcome Lady Muir Mackenzie once more. When all were assembled Mrs. Sassoon, as one of the Vice-Presidents, called upon Mrs. Dimmock, the other Vice-President, to read the address, which was as follows:—

It is a source of acute regret to the members of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association that the completion of your husband's eminent service in this Presidency involving your departure from India, entails the severance of your connection with our Association. Looking back on the years of your membership of the Association, closing with the onerous office of President, we gratefully recognise your unfailing endeavour to promote the moral, social and intellectual advancements of the women of India. Endowed with a warm and sympathetic heart gifted with literary talents of no mean order and filled with an ardent desire to spread the gospel of progress and the sisterhood of all women, you have been a stimulating and unifying influence amongst us. Not only the National Indian, but many another Association having the welfare of the Indian people at heart will lose in you a kindly friend and staunch helper. We find, however, some consolation in the knowledge that although your work will henceforth be in England you will retain a lively interest in our welfare and spare no efforts to promote it by any means in your power. We are no less confident that wherever you may be, you will enjoy that complete happiness which comes from the deep-rooted desire to promote the happiness of others. We earnestly trust that the years of your retirement may be happy and prosperous, and that both you and Sir John Muir Mackenzie may be spared for many more years of profitable work: and we would ask you to accept the assurance that we shall always remember you with affection.

LADY MACKENZIE'S REPLY.

Lady Muir Mackenzie, in replying, said:— Dear Members of the National Indian Association, I thank you very warmly and sincerely for your kindness to me to-day. The affectionate expressions in your beautifully worded address have touched and pleased me immensely. I feel deeply grateful to you all for giving me this address and for the extremely handsome casket in which you have placed it. I shall ever treasure the address and the casket, and they will serve to remind me of the many pleasant friendships both Indian and English I have made in Bombay during the five happiest years of my life.

If, as you say, I have been "a stimulating and unifying influence" amongst you, then my dearest wish has been fulfilled. I came to Bombay at a psychological moment. We all know the yearly miracle that happens here in India. The earth all brown and parched waits for the coming of the rain, then in a moment, at the first touch of a monsoon shower, we see the world wrapped in an emerald cloak. Five years ago the women of Bombay were waiting for a sign to tell them that the future held a fairer, fuller life than they had yet known. The sign did not come out of the sky but was born across the sea from England. A fascinating, gracious Princess, now our own Queen Mary, came to Bombay and smiled upon her women, and all was changed. This is a fact and not a poetical fancy. It was my fortune to arrive at the some moments and I have watched the seed growing. It has been equally interesting and surprising. Everything seems to date from the historic day when the women of Bombay gave "a reception to the Princess." Five years ago I gave a party to this Association. I don't think sixty guests were present. This year I gave a party and between two and three hundred ladies accepted my invitation. Certain events have helped to quicken the woman movement here during the past five years. First there was the Stree Bodha Jubilee or the "celebration of the renaissance of Indian womanhood" as Mrs. Naidu aptly named it. Then we witnessed the opening of the Poona Ladies' Club and the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, the foundation of the Seva Sadan Sisterhood, and, lastly, we have seen the National Indian Association grow to its full height. For this we must give all credit to the indefatigable Secretaries Mrs. Stanley Reed and Miss Cursetjee. I take this opportunity of thanking them for all the help they have given, not only to the Association, but to me personally. I could mention the names of many ladies who have worked among you for many years and to whom the women of Bombay must ever feel grateful. Such are Mrs. Dimmock, Lady Jehangir, Bilshad Begum, Mrs. Lakmani, and Lady Chandavarkar. We have to mourn the loss of Lady Clarke and Miss Clarke. They were only amongst us for a brief while. Had they been spared, they would have been our best friends.

FEAR THE CURSE OF WOMEN.

In the years to come, if you wish to promote the moral, social and intellectual advancement of women you must make the "Sisterhood of Women" you speak of a still more living reality. Without co-operation and education we shall ever be at the mercy of others. What better gift shall we desire than the freedom which is bestowed by education? How splendid it is to escape from the tyranny of customs, to cast away the yoks of worn out superstitions. Only through education can these glorious ends be obtained. To-day fear is the curse of womanhood all the world over. They are afraid of for two many things. They are afraid of each other, afraid of criticism, afraid to break the bonds imposed from without. Let us gain freedom in our own souls, and no longer be prevented from growing to our full height by restrictions that have been ruthlessly bound about us in the course of centuries.

Wherever I go I shall always work for the emancipation of women, but I shall very specially remember the needs of my Indian Sisters. There is one dogma to which I cheerfully, subscribe—a belief in the Divine Fatherhood of God and the Divine Brotherhood of Man. I love the Greek philosopher's saying:—

"If these things are true which are said by philosophers concerning the kinship of God and men, what else remains for him to do than after Socrates' way, who never, when men inquired of him what was his native country, replied Athens or Corinth but the Universe." Believing thus, because I am to live in England I shall not in spirit forsake India.

Many thanks for all your good wishes for both my husband and myself. We feel very sad to think the time for saying good-bye to you and to this Presidency has come. We have been so happy among the warm hearted people of India. Perhaps we shall ever be so happy again.

Without my husband's generous and whole-hearted encouragements, I could not have done half the good you say I have done. In particular he has always greatly desired that I should make friends with Indian ladies. Then too his righteous belief that woman, equally with man, ought to be a free individual and untrammelled being, has indeed been an indescribable support. I think our hostess for her kind hospitality to-day and again the members for their most charming address which I so greatly appreciate. I wish them and National Indian Association a prosperous and happy life.

Mrs. Dimmock presented the address to Lady Muir-Mackenzie enclosed in a handsome silver casket of Cuttack work. Lady Muir-Mackenzie was then garlanded by Mrs. Shirazee, and the guests dispersed after spending a most pleasant afternoon.

POPULAR FIRE-BRIGADE CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 9.

Mr. Bateman who had been Chief Superintendent, Rangoon Fire Brigade, for the last twenty years, handed over charge to-day to Mr. Thomas, Assistant Superintendent, who takes his place. Mr. Bateman leaves for Australia to-morrow. Yesterday at a farewell meeting of the Fire Brigade Staff, Mr. Bateman was presented with a silver fireman's helmet with a suitable inscription. Mr. Bateman has been very highly commended by various officers he worked under and was extremely popular among his subordinates.

OPENING UP MAHIM.

Municipal Commissioner's Proposals.

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will consider at its meeting to-day the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 3510 of 16th September 1909 which approved of the recommendation of the Committee that the approaches to Matunga and Mahim Stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway should be improved, I have the honour to forward herewith two plans showing the Executive Engineer's proposals, in which I concur, of new roads leading from Lady Jamsetji Road to Matunga and Mahim Stations. The approach road to Matunga would be 60 feet width with two low level roads each 20 feet wide to provide for an overbridge which may prove to be necessary in order to communicate with the Matunga Station of the G. I. P. Railway and with the road which the Improvement Trust intend to construct from Vincent Road to that Station. In this connection it may be noted that the right of way between the two Railways is likely to be disputed by the G. I. P. Railway and it is important to insist on the necessity of the road being constructed for the public to have access to both Railways. The road to the Mahim Station is proposed to be of 40 feet breadth only as it will be used to connect the station with the residential portion of Mahim. No provision of an overbridge here is necessary as there will be no road on the other side, and if an overbridge be ultimately required in the neighbourhood, it can be more conveniently made on the Mori Road about 1,100 feet to the north. It will, however, be of little use to make these roads unless the roads running through Mahim itself are improved. The Corporation are aware that the existing roads are both narrow and irregular and that considerable residential development of this neighbourhood is likely to take place. It is therefore important to lay down more satisfactory lines of roadway. I accordingly submit plan marked I showing the lines necessary to widen the Purbhadevi Road to 40 feet throughout. This plan is already before the Committee of the Corporation appointed under Resolution No. 3482 of 16th September 1909 and has, I believe, been now approved by them. Plan No. 2 shows the lines of laying out a new road which follows very closely the alignment of the present private street known as the Woollen Mill Gully. It takes off from Lady Jamsetjee Road and runs past Manmalla Tank and after following the line of a private lane running westward of Woollen Mill Lane finally rejoins Lady Jamsetji Road near the Mahim Causeway. An alternative proposal which will secure a straight road for 475 yards instead of following the curve of the private street and which appears perferable, is shown in dotted purple. The width of this road would be 40 feet and it would be the most direct thoroughfare from the Dadar Overbridge to the Mahim Causeway. The roads to Matunga and Mahim Stations above referred to would take off from this road. Plan No. 3-1 suggests the widening to 60 feet of the existing Mahim Bazar Road from its junction with Lady Jamsetji Road to Jamli Tank. The rest of this road till it meets Mahim Bhandarwada is proposed to be widened to 40 feet only as shown in purple lines on the plan. I take this opportunity of marking on this plan and on plan No. 3 2 attached a road which it would be desirable to construct along the foreshore from the Love Grove Pumping Station to the Mahim Beach close to the Scottish Orphanage. From this point it will be necessary to take the road inland to join the Lady Jamsetji Road as the rest of the coast is exposed to damage by the Sea. The construction of this road would prove a very desirable acquisition for Bombay as it would provide a Sea drive along the most open part of the coast, and would very probably lead to the erection of a large number of very desirable buildings both along Worli Hill and on the shores of Mahim Bay. Along a large portion of the coast the cost of acquiring land would be very small as it forms a portion of the foreshore in charge of the Port Trust and is not exposed to the ravages of the Sea. On the shore of the Mahim Bay the cost of construction would of course be greater but would not be prohibitive. With the numerous other immediate calls on the Corporation it must be recognised that this work is to be relegated to the future but it will be desirable to consider its merits in order that it may not be lost sight of. I have the honour therefore to request that the whole question of the roads in Mahim may be considered at as early a date as possible. This letter will also dispose of the reference made under Standing Committee's Resolution No. 2257 of 6th July 1910 forwarding the letter, dated 29th June 1910, from Mr. S. L. Lopez."

KHULNA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Accused Committed to Special Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

After a hearing of seventeen days, the evidence was concluded to-day in the Khulna conspiracy case in which Abani Bhusan Chuckerbutty and twelve others were committed to the Special Tribunal by the District Magistrate of Khulna. The Advocate-General then began his address. He tried to show the connection of the conspiracy with proclaimed samitis whose object was to overthrow the British Government. The case is proceeding.

HASTINGS JUTE MILL STRIKE.

Men Return to Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

The strike in the Hastings Jute Mill has ended. All the aggrieved mill-hands resumed the work on Monday as their former Manager, Mr. Scott, had taken charge yesterday. The demands of the men were promptly attended to and the mill is now working as usual. There is no apprehension of any further disturbance. The time occupied by the strike is the longest period during which a local mill has remained closed.

MR. PENNELL AND MR. DALRYMPLE CLARK.

A Suit for Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 9.

Mr. A. P. Pennell, Barrister-at-Law, has filed a suit in the Small Cause Court against Dalrymple Clark, for Rs. 1,400 as damages for the repudiation of the contract. He alleges in the plaint that he was engaged for the defence in the Maud and Thompson (Kheddah) case which lasted for sixteen days and at the close of the tenth day of hearing he was dismissed by the defendant without justification. The fee was Rs. 340 per day. The hearing will come on soon.

POLICE SERGEANT CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 9.

D. M. Bartie, formerly a Police Sergeant, who was released from jail a few months ago, after serving his term for forgery, was arrested again yesterday on charges of cheating and forgery, preferred by Mr. M. F. Inglis, of Arracan Co., who stated that Bartie had come to him on July 27 and represented himself as W. Row, Sergeant of the Mogul Guard. He stated he was in difficulties, obtained Rs. 75, for which he gave a receipt in Row's name. The prisoner was remanded.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Need the Viceroy Always Attend?

THE absence of the Viceroy, through indisposition, from the Legislative Council meeting on Friday, which was held to involve the postponement of the consideration of the Seditious Meetings Act, serves to suggest the question, says the "Pioneer," whether the convention that the Viceroy should always be present is any longer expedient. Circumstances that have modified so completely the character of the Council have necessarily affected also the position of the President. When the Council was in effect a Legislative Committee of the Government consisting of the members of the Executive Council plus a few additional members, non-official and official, the latter to a large extent chosen for their special familiarity with the business coming on, the direct personal responsibility of the Viceroy for the legislation turned out was very different. The Bengal Rent Act, for instance, which was the chief preoccupation of the Council in the early eighties was a question with which the Government of Lord Ripon was as closely identified as with any executive act of his time. It was necessary for the Viceroy to have a clear knowledge of its provisions and to guide the proceedings of the Council through their long and complicated course in a way to ensure that it should come out at the end at results in conformity with the general policy of the Government. Happily all legislation was not on the same scale; but broadly speaking, the position of the Viceroy from 1861 to 1893 was that of an arbiter between experts and a pilot. His it was to compose the differences—often extremely animated—between the professors of different schools of revenue or fiscal policy, to refer a point back when necessary to British standards of procedure and practice, or to express the mind of the Imperial Government. Now that the size and composition of the Council has altered so vastly, it is impossible for the Viceroy to play the same guiding part. The increasing complexity and volume of public business puts it out of the question that he should be personally abreast of every measure that comes up; while the greater length of debate will make the task of presiding more and more of a tax upon his time. What is gained by His Excellency imposing upon himself the duty of sitting through the passage of a Copyright Bill or an Electric Light Bill or a Bill revising the Civil Procedure Code? There always will be occasions enough when the Viceroy is bound to appear in Council; that is his only regular means of communication with the country at large. But to impose on him the obligation of sitting through every meeting of Council, whatever the subject of discussion, would be a preposterous waste of power. Lord Minto as the parent of the enlarged Council, has naturally wished to preside himself over its early proceedings, which so far have not included any heavy non-political business. But it will not be surprising if Lord Hardinge should break through the convention: and he would be wise to do so quickly before unfounded ideas on the subject have taken root. It would be very undesirable that future Viceroys should find themselves bound down to a continual attendance on the Legislative Council during the high pressure months of February and March.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

Meeting at Dacca College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, AUGUST 9.

A large meeting was held yesterday evening in the Curzon Hall of Dacca College. The meeting was attended by the Nawabs, Maharajas and Rajas, and leading European and Native gentlemen of this Province, and it was presided over by the Lieut.-Governor. A General Committee, with the Hon'ble Mr. Melitus in the chair, and an Executive Committee, with the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon at its head, was formed to consider a scheme of, and collect subscriptions for, the King Edward Memorial. Some suggested a Pasteur Institute, and others a large well-equipped Hospital at Dacca, as the form of the memorial. Mr. Commissioner Reid had pleasure in announcing the following promised donations:—

	Rs.
The Maharaj Kumar Sasi Kanta Acharyya of Mymensing	1,00,000
Rajas Srinath and Janaki Nath Roy (jointly)	50,000
Raja of Ramgopalpur	50,000
Raja of Sylhet	25,000
Raja of Tajhat	25,000
Raja of Dinamoni Choudhurani	15,000
The Maharaja of Dinajpur...	10,000
Raja of Digapatia...	10,000
Nawab of Bogera	10,000
Sitanath Roy (Kumar of Kakina)... ...	10,000
Nawab of Shaistabad	7,500
Nawab of Dacca	6,000
Family of Nawab of Dacca	5,000
Khaja Azam...	2,000
People of Dacca Mohalla	1,000

There were other donations promised of lesser amounts, the total altogether amounting to nearly 4 lacs. The meeting of the General Committee sits to-day at 11 a. m.

BOMBAY EDWARD MEMORIAL FUND.

A public meeting in connection with the above Fund was convened at Bassein, on Saturday, under the Presidency of Mr. Dixon, Mamlatdar. A Committee was appointed to collect subscriptions in aid of the charitable hospital, which is proposed to be erected in Bombay. The amount subscribed on the spot was about Rs. 500, and more is expected.

BURNING BOMBAY'S REFUSE.

Mr. K. S. Sanghani, in the course of a letter to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, says:—"I have designed a new kind of Machine which can generate power even by burning stable litter and refuse, including straw animal dung, tree leaves and all other such inflammable stuff at the rate of not less than 30,000 foot lbs. per each pound of the litter, etc., consumed."

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIAN DEPORTEES.

THE following is a communication addressed to the Madras Mail by Mr. G. A. Natesan, Editor of the Indian Review and Joint Secretary of the Indian South African League, Madras:—

Sir,—I have read with much interest your editorial comment on the case of the Transvaal deportees and the representation made by the Indian South African League to the Government of Madras. It is to me a matter for surprise that you should seek to justify the action of the Madras Government, who, have not given any financial help to the Transvaal deportees, even to the extent of keeping them from starvation and supplying them with the necessaries of life. You say that the only course that can be adopted at the present moment is for the authorities here to keep the Secretary of State informed of the hardships inflicted on the deportees and of the feeling on this matter in this country. Do you quite realise what this suggestion means in regard to the present matter? Indians in South Africa have been for a number of years past victims to a great deal of wrong and indignity heaped on them by the white men there. Within the last three years, the racial struggle there, for to me it is nothing else but a racial struggle, has assumed most extraordinary proportions. The Transvaal Government have been systematically trying to hound the British Indians out of their lawful place of abode by means of Laws and Regulations designed meanly and mischievously to humiliate them as Asiatics and to brand them with the "bar sinister of inferiority," to use Viscount Morley's own phrase. They have been asked to accept a legislation designed for Asiatics only which classes them with thieves, prostitutes and swindlers. This legislation exempts from its operation any white man who enters the Transvaal from any part of Europe even though he be a scum, for, to use the language of Sir Lepel Griffin, the men at whose instance the anti-Indian Act in the Transvaal has been passed are "aliens, Russian, Jews, Syrians, German Jews, every class, of aliens, the very off-scourings of the international sewers of Europe." Fortunately, we assured that the mob decent class of Englishmen do not approve of the present infamous treatment of Indians, and the only hope for a satisfactory ending of the struggle seems to lie at the hands of this better class of white men who are expected to have an influence in the Union Parliament which is shortly to meet.

You are certainly aware that the Transvaal Indians have made any number of peaceful and constitutionel representations on the subject of their grievances, and the present deplorable condition is due to the week and vacillating procedure adopted by the Imperial Government in regard to this matter. They have been trying "to ride off" on the plea that the Transvaal is a self-governing colony," and one cannot seriously believe that the Imperial Government are almost powerless as against a self-governing colony. The Imperial Government had several opportunities to put a stop to this Imperial scandal. They had the opportunity in 1906 when they gave self-government to the Transvaal. They had it again a year later, when they gave a loan of five millions sterling, and they had it for a third time at the beginning of last year when they sanctioned the South African Union Bill. If the argument of Imperial impotency is indeed a fact, I can only say it is a most humiliating confession for Great Britain to make in the eyes of the civilised world, for it amounts to this, that the honour, the integrity and the prestige of the British power, the self-respect of 300 millions of His Majesty's British Indian subjects, and, above all, the liberties of 15,000 Indian subjects, of His Majesty in the Transvaal, are to lie at the mercy of a most disgraceful combine of a set of greedy gold hunters. It means that wherever there is a selfish white plutocracy of this description Indian subjects cannot hope to enjoy the right of British citizenship. The Transvaal Indians can well ask, in the words of the late Sir William Hunter:—"Does or does not an Indian carry the rights of British citizenship wherever the British flag floats?" They can well ask:—"Can aliens of every description who happen to be members of a self-governing colony who have special Laws against Indian subjects come to India and enjoy all the rights and privileges here when they refuse the same to their fellow British subjects in their own land?" That is the crux of the situation and this is the problem which British statesmen must meet in a manner worthy of their tradition. If this is not done, one can well exclaim in the words of the poet:—

Earth is sick, heaven is weary
Of the hollow words that States and Kingdoms utter.
When they talk of truth and justice.

There are now over a hundred Transvaal deportees in Madras. They have been illegally and unjustly deported to India, several of them cannot trace any relation in this Presidency. They have no home, no friend, not one of their kith and kin to whom they can look to in the hour of their distress, and they are now looked after by the Indian South African League, which is unable to bear any longer the heavy strain of the maintenance of 100 deportees in a city like Madras, where the prices of food-stuffs have gone up notoriously high. When the League looks to the Madras Government for help to relieve them from their distress, is it asking anything unreasonable? You say the fact that the Bombay Government have helped them does not necessarily mean that the Madras Government should help them, and you charge the League with some confusion in the argument because you observe:—"It is right that British subjects deported from South Africa should, if necessary, be provided with the means of reaching their homes in this country." If you read carefully the particulars given about the deportees in the Appendix to the Memorial of the League, you will note there are several British subjects among the deportees who have no homes in this Presidency, and according to your own argument does it not follow that it is the primary duty of the Madras Government to keep them from starvation as the Bombay Government have done? This is a duty, in my humble opinion, which the Government of Madras ought to have undertaken on the day they heard of the arrival of the deportees in Madras, but they have not done so even though the matter has been reported to them. When anybody makes a representation to the Madras Government in regard to the case of the Transvaal Indians, they say they will forward the representation to the Government of India, who, in turn, assure us that the matter is receiving their attention and they are forwarding the representations to the Secretary of States for India. Viscount Morley has no hesitation in saying that the case of the Indians is a just one, and the legislation to which they complain certainly brands them with the "bar sinister of inferiority." He confesses, however, that his only course is to make representation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and this officer, who has been chiefly responsible for the present disgraceful position in the Transvaal, gets up from his place in Parliament and answers every question on this subject by saying that he is in correspondence with the Transvaal Government on this matter. One can tolerate an attitude and a procedure like this if some other question besides affording succour and relief to Indian subjects stranded in the streets of a provincial town were to arise. It seems to me that the only common sense and humane procedure is to forthwith make arrangements for maintaining these unfortunate deportees in Madras till they are able to find the wherewithal to return to the Transvaal.

I should be glad to know what enquiries the Madras Government have made in regard to this matter and what steps they have taken to avoid a repetition of these deportations to Madras, as I am credibly informed the Bombay Government have done in regard to the same matter. It cannot certainly be that the Madras Government suppose for a moment that they have no obligations in this matter because the Indian South African League has undertaken the task of looking after them. If the Government will not help I am sure my countrymen in this Presidency will as they are not certainly lost to any sense of shame and self-respect in the matter of their obligation to over a hundred of their own brethren in distress. The League has found the means hitherto, and somehow or other we shall be able to keep these deportees from starvation and give them all the reasonable help we can: but the deportees and the Presidency in general will have a grievance, a just grievance, and a grievance which can never be wiped off from memory, that the Madras Government, who are their natural protectors, in the first instance, have given them no help in the hour of need.

I know I have taken a little more space in your valuable paper than you may be willing to afford me. Possibly I have used strong expressions. Within the last three months it has been the rarest privilege of my life to be of some little service to these unfortunate countrymen of mine who have been cruelly torn away from their homes. Day after day I have had to look after men who have their wives in the Transvaal weeping for the return of their husbands, children crying after their father daily, helpless widowed sisters depending for their life and existence on brothers deported to Indian traders whose business has been ruined, and whose large outstandings from the white customers in the Transvaal can never be collected and hawkers arrested in the streets and spirited away to India with no opportunity allowed to them to collect their outstandings. I have heard within the past three months harrowing tales of the oppression to which thousands of my countrymen in the Transvaal have been and are being subjected. I have heard of the wicked and wanton ill-treatment by the Transvaal Jail authorities to such brave passive resisters as Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Joseph Royappen, two Indian Barristers, and to Mr. Parsee Rustomji, and others, who would occupy any position of respect and confidence in any other part of the world where such oppression does not exist. I have heard of the destitution of several homes and families in the Transvaal consequent on the struggle, and within the last three months, day after day and night after night it has been my misfortune to some extent to see among these deportees faces indicative of the sorrow which certainly is within their hearts caused by the forcible separation from their wives and children, but yet bearing everything bravely like men. I have heard accounts from them of the way in which they were being deported by the Transvaal Government into Portuguese territory by an infamous combination which the Imperial Government could certainly put a stop to if they cannot do anything else in this matter. I have heard from these deportees accounts of the difficulties and hardships to which they have been subjected on the steamer on their way to Bombay and to Colombo and it has been my misfortune to see them arrive in Madras, many of them ill clad and with tattered clothes, some attacked seriously with malaria, others suffering from the effects of a pestilential fever which seems to be peculiar only to Delagoa Bay, where these deportees are first handed over to the Portuguese authorities. The Indian South African League has had to clothe these people, buy shirts, "dhoties," etc., and take several of the deportees to the Doctor every day for treatment. Having been a witness to these things it is not possible for me to speak with any feeling of restraint on this matter, more so, as I have firmly come to believe now that vacillation on the part of the Imperial Government, humble representations, sweet words and soft expressions on the part of my own countrymen in regard to this matter at an earlier stage of this controversy are to some extent responsible for the sufferings which several of my countrymen are at present undergoing in the Transvaal. The time is come for the Imperial Government to take a more "decided policy" in regard to this matter to use the language of Lord Ampthill that singularly great and noble Englishman who has been gallantly fighting for the cause of the Indians, and indirectly for the honour of his countrymen and for the prestige of the Empire to which he belongs. It is time for the Madras Government to set aside for the moment the huge machinery which every question has to pass through and take a more humane attitude in regard to this matter. It is also time for the whole country to express in indignant language its protest against the manner in which their countrymen in South Africa are being treated and to make the authorities understand that this question of the ill-treatment of British Indian subjects in the Transvaal is, to use the words of Syed Hassan Bilgram, late Member of the India Council, "more dangerous than the unrest," and, to use the words of Lord Carzon, that an Indian subject who is sent to a British Colony "which enriches by his labour" "should not be treated" "as if he were a pariah dog."

In conclusion, I feel bound in duty to add that I send this communication on my own individual responsibility and not as a Secretary of the Indian South African League, and I alone take the entire responsibility of this communication, prompted not only by my sense of duty towards my own countrymen, but also by my obligation to the Government whose subject I am, to make them understand exactly the intense feeling of indignation which prevails on this matter, for I have not the slightest doubt there is not a self-respecting Indian who does not feel indignant at the treatment meted out to the Transvaal Indians, though his method and manner of giving expression to his feelings might be quite different from mine.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Annual Report.

WE reproduce the following extracts from the annual report for 1909-10 the Bombay Volunteer Rifles issued by Lieut.-Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, Commanding the Corps:—

The Commandant is very gratified to be able to report a still further increase in strength since the issue of the last report. The enrolled strength of the Corps is now 774 as against 719 last year, 180 recruits have been enrolled during the year and 49 transfers received from other Corps. The Commandant fully recognises that this increase in strength is largely due to the efforts of all ranks, but he considers that the strength of adult members, which is now only 418, should, in a big City like Bombay, be at least 500, and he cannot too strongly impress on all ranks the desirability of individually doing their utmost to bring the Corps up to this standard before the end of the current season. He feels sure that all ranks will do their utmost to assist him in attaining this end.

A new Armoury and Office for the Corps is now being built by Government on the site granted to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles by the Government of Bombay for the purpose behind the "Times of India" Building, and it is hoped that provision will shortly be made for quarters for at least one Sergeant-Instructor on the same site. In planning the site, sufficient ground has been reserved for the erection of a Drill Hall, which in view of the increased demands for efficiency is now more necessary than ever. This will have to be provided by the Corps, but as Government have now provided the money for the purchase of the ground for the new rifle range at Ghatkopar, the Commandant hopes that it may be possible during the current year to formulate some scheme for the building of this Hall.

Musketry.—In spite of the difficulty experienced in exercising the increased number of members, it is most satisfactory to be able to report that last year's figure of merit of 185 has been maintained among the adults, and that the figure of merit of the cadets has improved by about two points to 92. It is with the greatest satisfaction that the Commandant is at last able to report that a range for the Corps is now under construction at Ghatkopar and will in all probability be ready for use by October next. Great thanks are due to Sergeant E. R. H. Jackson of "G" Company who has freely given and is giving his professional services and a great deal of his spare time to assisting in and supervising the construction of the new range. The Commandant has once more to place on record his thanks and those of the whole Corps to the Gloucester Regiment, the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, the 103th Infantry and 116th Mahrattas for placing their ranges at the disposal of the Corps whenever available.

Extra Efficients.—The number of extra efficients has this year fallen to 629 as compared with 641 last year, but as extra efficients are now required to attend double the number of parades formerly demanded of them, the Commandant considers that it is most creditable to all ranks that there should be such a slight falling off in these numbers.

Retirements.—The Commandant very much regrets having to report the resignation of his commission by Honorary Major and Paymaster A. F. Soundy. Major Soundy was enrolled in the Bombay Volunteer Rifles on the 15th August 1877 and has served continuously in the Corps to date. The Commandant wishes to place on record on his own behalf and on that of the whole Corps their keen appreciation of the capable efficient and conscientious manner in which Major Soundy has always performed his duties, and to express to him their great thanks for his many and valuable services to the Corps, and to express a hope that although no longer an active member of the Corps he may long continue an Honorary Member.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Belgrade the condition of Prince George of Servia who is suffering from appendicitis, is serious. The fact that the Government some weeks ago refused permission to the Prince to leave his garrison at Milanovic to seek medical attendance at Belgrade is much discussed there.

THE DRUSES.

A Strange People and a Strange Religion.

THE Druses—who have just committed such horrible atrocities—from a community within the Turkish Empire which has always maintained some degree of independence; but they are chiefly remarkable for possessing a form of religion which has been described by a well-known historian as "one of the most extraordinary aberrations which ever extensively affected the mind of man." Though they have in the past often opposed their Mahomedan rulers yet they owe their religion to a curious offshoot from orthodox Islam. Briefly told, its origin is this. The Shiah community, or followers of the Khalifa Ali, became divided into two sections, one of which is known as the Ismailians. They were famed for their esoteric doctrines and for their missionary activity. An extreme section of the Ismailians were called the Batinis, from a word meaning "inner," which signified that they held that there was inner meaning to the Koran known only to the initiated members of their sect. They alone knew the inner secrets of life, and only through their emissaries could they be known. The sect of the Assassins, under their Grand Master Hassan bin Sabah, were Ismailians and at the time of the Crusades attend some notoriety. The Ismailians sent forth their Dais, or missionaries, into many lands, and in Egypt they gained great success. They adopted the plan of having various stages of instruction, called the nine degrees. Their converts were, as a rule, not admitted to more than three or four of the lower degrees; but suitable persons reached the higher, which practically led them on to Nihilism and absolute devotion to the head of the sect.

About the year A. D. 892 one of these Dais, Abu Abdullah by name, went to Africa, and so great was his success that he sent to Syria for another Dai, Ubidullah, who, after many difficulties, gained much power and became the founder of the Fatimide Dynasty in Egypt. It is, however, with the sixth Khalifa, Hakim bi Amrillah, that the origin of the Druse religion is connected. His father, the Khalifa Al-Aziz, was a man of liberal tendencies. He married a Christian wife whose brothers were by his influence appointed Patriarchs, and the Christian community enjoyed much toleration. Hakim, in the early part of his reign, carried on the tolerant rule of his father, but, as time went on, Jews and Christians had to suffer many indignities. Sunni Muslims also incurred the displeasure of the Khalifs, who, in time, became one of the worst tyrants Egypt has ever seen. After a while, Hakim came under the influence of Darazi, a Dai of the Batinis, whose teaching he entirely accepted. In A.D. 1007, Darazi announced that Hakim was divine. The people resented this, and Darazi was killed, a fact, however, which the Druses deny. Then a man, Hanza, appeared who became the real founder of the Druses. He called himself the Hadi, or the guide. He opposed the orthodox Muslims and claimed for himself and for Hakim superhuman knowledge. So the sect of the Darazis which Hakim openly joined, grew in power and influence and the name Druses is said to be a form of the word Darazis. The story of Hakim's cruelties, of his mad actions and of his absurd pretensions to divine authority is far too long to relate. It is fully set forth in de Sacy's Expose de la Religion des Druses. We must now pass on to the Druses themselves.

The basis of the religion is the dogma of the unity of God, who manifests Himself under human forms, of whom Hakim is the last and final one. He is called Hakim ba Zatihi, or Lord in his Own Nature, Hakim bi Amrillah, of Hakim by the Command of God, and the Qaim, or the Durable. The Druses often refer to the Koran, some verses of which they interpret in a curious way. Thus the verse:—"God witnesseth that there is no God but He, and the Angels and men endued with knowledge and established in righteousness proclaim:—There is no God but He the Mighty the Wise," (ch. iii. 1609), is thus explained:—Mahomed is here referring to Hakim as God; the Angels are Hejis; the men endued with knowledge are Dais, or the Ismailian Missionaries. The hierarchy of the Druses is formed on the model of that of the Batinis. There were five chief leaders, opposed by five Muhajir in error, that is Mahomed and the four first Khalifas. Their error consisted in teaching the exterior rules instead of the interior, or esoteric dogmas of revelation. The first of the five Ministers is Intelligence, and that is Hakim, from whom all knowledge emanates. Existing before all things, it is said that we will survive all. The subject of the other Ministers is too abstruse to be dealt with at moderate length. The Druses believe in the transmigration of souls, that of a Druse into a Druse, of an idolator into an idolator, of a Christian into an ape or pig. The Druses look forward to the return of Hakim, a view probably obtained from the Muslim belief in Al-Mandi, and that his victories over all opponents will be then complete. The signs of his advent are the ruin of the Kabah and of houses in Mecca and earthquakes in Syria. Tae followers of Ali will then have to wear heavy earrings of lead and pay a poll tax. Jews and Christians will pay greater taxes, and wear till heavier earrings.

The Druses deny the fact of the crucifixion of Christ, whom they believe to have been a personification of Hamza. The religion is a strange medley of esoteric notions, gathered from its Batini founder, with the extraordinary belief in the divinity of Hakim bi Amrillah, and a profound contempt for all other religions. Instead of the five articles of the Muslim Creed, these are substituted:—"Truth in speech; mutual help; renunciation of religions previously professed: separation from evil spirits and from persons in error; belief in the divinity of Hakim; absolute obedience to his orders." The social duties of mutual help and of truthfulness with each other (though lying to outsiders is allowable) are good points; but all the rest is fanaticism and folly. That men should see in the caprices of a madman and a bloodthirsty despot the incarnation of the Divine shows to what an extraordinary depth human nature can fall. Meanwhile, the Druses exist, and now and again give trouble to their neighbours. In 1517 they came under Turkish rule, but says the "Madras Mail" have not always been peaceable subjects. In 1842, Omar Pasha was appointed Administrator of the Druses and Maronites between which two communities there were constant feuds. This arrangement did not work very well, and finally, in 1860, at the intervention of the European Powers, the Lebanon was occupied by a military force, half of which was French, and in 1861, when the occupation ceased, a Governor, Daud Pasha, an Armenian Christian, was appointed. He succeeded in restoring order, but the massacres recently reported seems to show that the fanatical spirit has again broken out, though the disturbance is not likely to be more than local.

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

When you have a genuine cold or a hard cough, or when there is inflammation in the throat or lungs, then you need

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It is a carefully prepared, accurately compounded medicine for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It contains strong and active ingredients, such as are extensively prescribed by the medical profession. It is the oldest, strongest, and best medicine for coughs and colds you can possibly buy.

Accept no cheap and worthless substitute. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

GLOSTERS vs. ROVERS.

There were a large crowd of spectators on the Cooperage last evening to witness what turned out to be a very good game, far better than would be expected from a look at the score.

From the kick-off play ruled in favour of the Rovers, who should, had they taken advantage of the chances they had in the first quarter of an hour, have been at least three up, instead of which they only led at the interval by one goal to love, scored by Eden from a beautiful centre by Callaghan.

On resuming the Glosters played a much improved game, and not many minutes had elapsed when Lieut. Holme equalised with a shot from close range. Walker hereabouts was playing a very clever game in goal, saving excellently in turn from the three inside Gloster forwards. However, he was eventually beaten by Hill, thus giving the Military men the lead. From now onwards the latter had the better of the game, and further goals were scored by Lieut. Holme (2), Maton and Hill. The Ghosters deserved to win, but certainly not by such a score as six goals to one. Result:—

Glosters	6
Rovers	1

Teams:—

GLOSTERS:—Goal: Smith; backs: Rucks and Scarfe; halves: Curtis, Sherwood and Barton; forwards: Harris, Short, Hill, Lt. Holme and Maton.

ROVERS:—Goal: Walker; backs: Morley and Edwards; half-backs Phelps, Hough and Jones; forwards: McConnan, Carran, Turner, Eden and Callaghan.

TO-DAY'S RACE MEETING.

Weather in Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 9.

After raining continuously the whole of Monday and last night it cleared up this afternoon and has remained dry this evening. If the rain holds off to-night, there should be no difficulty in holding to-morrow's races.

POONA RACES.

4th Extra Meeting.

Saturday, August 13.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday 8th August.

THE TALLYHO PLATE.—Distance 1 1 2 miles over 7 hights.

Mr B Thoma's br aus g War Cloud aged
Major G Moore's ch aus g Daroji aged

Race Declared Void.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H Kesr Sahib of Patiala's ch ausg Long Champ aged
Mr P B Avasia's ch e m Castalia 6 years
Mr P B Avasia's bl n am g Gallileo 5 years
Mr F M Garda's b e h Chebham 4 years
H H Maharaja of Mysore's b a g Kismet aged
H H Uversjah of Mysore's bl aus g Miracle by Muskchiker—dam unknown aged
Mr Homi Billimoria's ch e g Pincher 6 years
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry 6 years
Mr R R S' sh e m Cill Dara by Americus Fama 5 year
Mr A J De Souza's b aus g Lord Merv aged
Mr A J DeSouza's b e m Rose of Malta by Knight of Malta—Rosewarlin 3 years
H H Jam Sahib's bl aus h Ebullition aged
Mr M Goculdass's b aus g Soultline aged
Mr M Goculdass' b aus g Master Delaval aged

THE OLD STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 1 4 miles.

H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus g Absentee aged
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Realm aged
Mr P B Avasia's b e g Vancouver 6 years
Mr G K's ch n am g Count of Arms 6 years
Mr Homi Billimoria's ch e g Ambants Gold aged
Mr R R S'bl aus h Oaktop aged
Mr R R S' br e m Sozana by Sager Tyrannic 4 years
Mr A S Oomer's grau m Lancasterite aged
Mr M Goculdass' b e g Apology aged
Mr M Goculdass' ch e g Forfeit 6 years

A NOVICE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr Abdoola Fara's ch a h Anzum 13 2 12
Mr Abdoola Mana's ch a h Dreadnought 13 2
Mr G K's ch a h Patron 13 3 14
Mr G K's b a h Ejnan 14
Mr A W Esna's b a h Peltaire 13 3 14
Mr A Rehman's ch a h Arnica 13 3
Mr R S Forage's ch a h Waterlee 13 2
Mr R S Forage's b a h Bandy Deck 13 3 4
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's b a h Occident 13 3
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Independant 14
Mr A Manomed's ch a h Injahuh 13 2 3 4
Mr Khalaf bin Saif's ch a h Mohajir 13 3
Mr Abdul Gany's g a h Akbil 13 3 12
Mr Abdul Gany's b a h Prince of Wales 13 3
Mr Debish bin Mahomed's g a h Young Achilles 13 3 14
Mr Oosman Jamal's b a h Goodshot 13 3 3 4
Mr D G Dhere's ch a h Matchman 13 3 12
Mr Eastwood's g a h Matarlowe 13 3 12
Messrs A R Dakil and Bampfyide's ch a h Siberia 13 2 12
Messrs D S Mehta and A Yunasee's b a h Jin 13 2 1 2
Messrs A R Dakil and Eastwood's b a h Uddal 13 2 3 4
Mr Abdoola Mistry's ch a h Priceless 13 3 14
Mr A R Ameer's g a h William Tell 13 2 12
Mr Syed Rashid's ch a h Toronto 13 2 3 4
Mr Newton's g a h Revolver 13 3
Mr Newton's b a h Mahyo 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Steel 13 3 12
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Iron 13 3 3 4
Mr Jamulla bin Talib's g a h Officer 14
Mr Ja mulla bin Talib a g a h Sadee 13 2 3 4
Mr Jassim Awad's b a h Zappoline 13 3
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Daulat 14
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Dignum 13 3
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Mighty Nuggett 13 2

ARAB NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Abdoola Fara's g a h Grey Beard 4 years
Mr Abdoola Mana's ch a h Rassmoum 3 years
Mr Mohidin Suleman's ch a h Usian 4 years
Mr G K's b a h Sir Foots 4 years
Mr Gola's b a h Panama 4 years
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Keshra 14 4 years
Mr H Jamestjee's ch a h Vibrona 4 years
Mr Ramjiee's b a h St Anthony 14 aged
Mr J E Raja's g a h Sawyer 14 6 years
Mr Tahar Yunis' b a h Hunter 4 years
Mr A R Ameer's g a h Silverbelt 3 years
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Little Gafil 13 3 3 4 aged
Mr Newton's b a h Sandia 4 years
Mr Newton's g a h Rustem-i-Hind 4 years
Mr Newton's g a h Azzad 13 3 1 4 aged
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Swallow aged
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Young Fakeer 4 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Bushoosh 4 years
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Farhan 4 years

AN ARAB PONY WELTER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr F M Garda's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 3 4
Lt Col Jamesby's b a h Little Keng 13 3
The Chief of Manavadar's g a h Takti Suleman 13 2 3 4
Mr Gola's ch a h Prime Minister 13 3 3 4
Mr R R S' b a h Rose 13 3
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Midday 13 3 1 4
Captain Watkin William's g a h Great Power 14
Mr W T Miles' bl a h Nagashi 13 2
Captain Willis' g a h M V O 13 3 3 4
Mr D G Dhere's g a h Little Sanaya 12 3
Mr Newton's b a h Lahuk 13 2 1 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Farick 14
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Director 13 3
Messrs M Goculdass and Gardа's g a h Squire 13 3
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Maimoon 13 2 1 2
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Prince Charlie 13 2 3 4
Mr Nasar Abdoola's g a h Adram 13 2 3 4

THE SATARA PLATE.—Distance 1 1 4 miles.

H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b a g Brigand II
Mr Hajee Ally Sahakh's b a h Company 14
Mr G K's b a h Parliament
Mr G K's b a h Peculiar
The Chief of Manavadar's g a h Straight Tip
Mr R R S' g a h Precious
Mr R R S' b a h Sialkote
Mr R R S' ch a h Devon
Mr A Mahomed's b a h Silvermine
Mr Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Dhafer
Mr Heath's g a h Mehrej
Mr Heath's b a h Dumra 13 3 12
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent
Mr Abdoola Mistry's b a h Sun
Mr Beg's b a h Famous
Mr Abubaker Abdool Rehman's b a h Zamorin
Mr J M Mistry' ch a h Young Salaric
Mr Newton's b a h Hadee
Mr Newton's b g Sandid
Mr Newton's b a h Thaboor
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrily
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Salaikh
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajiluulook
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Lepwing
Mr M Goculdass ch a h Second Thoughts
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Asfundier

THE ABNORMAL RAINFALL.

How Bombay Streets were Flooded.

The Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, in a letter to the Commissioner, says:—"I have the honour to state that the complaint refers to the flooding which took place on Thursday the 23rd June last. It was occasioned by an abnormal rainfall which fell in the early hours of Thursday morning the 23rd June, which rainfall, as far as I can make out, was a record one, amounting to over 12 inches in 8 hours. The flooding was confined mainly to the Low Lands of Bombay that is those places which are below the sea level and the storm waters from which can only be discharged at certain states of the tides. The 23rd June also was unfortunately a full moon day when the spring tides were very high. The abnormal rainfall of 12 inches in 8 hours, synchroncus with a very high spring tide due to the full moon, necessarily resulted in a very serious flooding of those low-lying parts of the Island which drain to the sea through the Love Grove and Worli Sluices. There were no defects in the drains of these districts nor were there any obstructions in the drains to the discharge of storm waters. A very large quantity of water was got rid of as soon as the sluice gates could be opened in the morning, but these had again to be closed with the rise of the tide in the forenoon, and the whole of the flooding abated and all the waters were discharged as soon as the gates could be reopened in the afternoon with another ebb tide. The inconvenience caused to the public is to be regretted, but it could not be helped. It was caused by an abnormal rainfall and there was an unfortunate combination of natural conditions which hindered for several hours the free flow of waters into the Sea."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for last 12 days ending 30th July.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for last 12 days ending 30th July 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·65	781861	2635970	3417831
I. M. Ry. System	1178·04	170698	516148	686846
A. D. C. Ry.	125·66	25298	71698	97384
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1340	4941	6781
Total...	2950·64	979797	3229045	4208842
Earnings for corresponding last 7 days ending 30th July 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·65	673259	2119900	2793159
I. M. Ry. System	1178·04	161311	492038	653349
A. D. C. Ry.	125·66	20272	65180	85452
B.-K. Ry.	40·29

PRISON LIFE.

Mr. Churchill's Proposals.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

Very earnest attention is being directed to the proposals for prison reform enumerated by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons. For many years the desirability has been pressed by associations as well as by individuals for some alteration not only in the treatment of prisoners when in gaol, but in the very application of punishment, and Mr. Churchill's proposals go far to meet the views of even the most drastic reformers. Amongst the organisations which exist for the purpose of promoting reform is the Howard Association, instituted under the patronage of the late Lord Brougham, and below we are enabled to give an interview which a representative had with the secretary Mr. Thomas Holmes who has made a life long study of the subject.

PAYMENT OF FINES.

"I am very pleased indeed with Mr. Churchill's speech," said Mr. Holmes. "I interviewed him some weeks ago on some of the points mentioned in the speech, and I then saw he was deeply interested in the subject, and was willing to take active measures. For more than ten years I have advocated most of the reforms which he now proposes.

"First, as to time being allowed for the payment of fines by offenders who have got bona-fide addresses. That is reasonable and sensible. The sending of decent men and women to prison because they cannot pay a few shillings is an act worthy of madmen. This reform, if instituted, will probably keep 50,000 people out of prison every year in England and Wales, because about 100,000 are committed for non-payment of fines. The State will get its money in fines, and will be saved the expense of maintaining these people in prison, and the offenders will preserve their fear of prison and their ignorance of its life. To go to prison once implies a 50 per cent. probability of going again. It means that the fear of prison has been undermined, and that there is a likelihood of a second offence. So the most important effect of this reform must be to largely reduce the prison population. With regard to youths charged with ordinary offences and fined, I would most certainly give them the opportunity of paying their fines by small instalments. We cannot have disorder in the streets. Of course, that must not be allowed. At the same time there is something to be said for exuberant youth. If it is necessary to fine, I would fine very leniently, and give ample time for payment.

DRILL INEFFECTIVE.

On this point I do not think Mr. Churchill's statement is altogether satisfactory, because while he says in one part of his speech that it is bad to send youths to prison, in another part he proposes to institute some kind of defaulters' drill. Now in 1898 careful observation was made of all youths detained in Pentonville between the ages of 16 and 20. This disclosed the fact that both as regards height and weight the evidences of physical deficiency among young criminals was abundantly clear. As a class they were 2in below the average height, and weighed approximately 14lb less than the average weight of the general youthful population: 26 per cent. of them were afflicted with some sort of disease, deformity, of disablement. The same inquiry revealed that a large proportion of the offences committed by the lads were for larceny, and other offences against property, without violence, and that the highest proportion of reconvictions is in this class, being no less than 40 per cent. Observations show that prisoners between 16 and 21 are considerably below the average physical standard of artisan youth in our large towns. When Mr. Churchill proposes to establish physical drill for those lads he proposes an impossibility. What they want is some technical training which would put some skill into their fingers and make up for their physical deficiencies. Hitherto the State has had little thought for the physically defective boy who gets into trouble. If Mr. Churchill will add to his splendid recommendations some plan for giving proper technical education to these youths he will have effected a great reform, which will help to reduce crime. Drill is not curative. The thing is to put into the hands of these boys the means of gaining a living. And that, I undere stand, is only pursuing the main policy he has laid down, that punishment must be as far as possible curative."

REWARDS TO PRISONERS.

"I am in perfect accord with Mr. Churchill as to the desirability of abolishing ticket-of-leave. The system is not good for police, prisoner, or public. It is not effective, and it is not deterrent. It gives a lot of clever ex-prisoners the opportunity of making ungrounded complaints against the police, and arousing a kind of morbid sympathy amongst a certain portion of the public. It has no fears for the ex-criminal as it is at present conducted. He reports himself once or twice and says, "Here is my address," and then sends a letter to the same effect. There the matter ends. The public have an idea that these ex-prisoners are constantly shadowed by detectives. Rubbish! Any detective who interfered with a man who was trying to get an honest leaving would get short shrift from his superiors. The system might very well be put an end to.

"Mr. Churchill would continue to take three months off every year's sentence in the case of those who obey the prison regulations. It is an axiom of prison life that the worst man is the best prisoner. The system of giving a dangerous rogue three months off every year of his sentence only induces him to play the hypocrite, so that he may get his liberty the quicker. A man full of irritation at his disgrace is not half so likely to be a well-behaved prisoner as a rogue. I hope some day sentences will be definite and not defective. I hope we shall give rewards to our prisoners, not for obeying regulations, but for active industry, general obedience, and general demeanour. When the prison population is reduced we shall be able to give the prisoners who remain more work, and offer them rewards for diligence and industry, and give them a financial interest in the work they do. At the commencement of the last year of imprisonment an industrious, well-behaved prisoner should be given more relaxation from rules, and latter on might even be given his ordinary clothes to wear. Reward should be given, not for lying low and playing the hypocrite, but for industry and general good conduct."

PRISONERS AID SOCIETIES.

"In substitution of ticket-of-leave, Mr. Churchill proposes to avail himself of the assistance of the prisoners' aid societies. The present system of prisoners' aid societies is disastrous. The competition between societies supported by public subscription leads to two evils. In the first place, the prisoner knows he is an important factor, and conceives that as these societies have received money on his account they are bound to help him. So they are. Therefore, he goes first to one and then to another, and gets all he can. In the second place, these societies issue reports which are flattering and misleading, as long as they have to appeal to the public to finance them, so long are they compelled to put the best face on the work that is being done. The proposal to form a central body and invite the aid and co-operation of these bodies is excellent. With £7,500 from the Treasury, with the earnings of the prisoners with the aid of representatives of the different organisations, and placed under the control of the Home Office or prison authorities, this central authority might do work of inestimable benefit. The great reform it would achieve would be that of removing the ex-prisoner from the supervision of the police, who would gladly be relieved of the duty, to that of someone whose interest it would be to guide him straight."

A CONSULAR Convention has been concluded between the Ottoman Government and that of the Argentine Republic. It will enter into force almost immediately.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of this liquid Florilins, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

BY THE WAY.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE AND SPORT.

That the winner of the King's prize at Bisley, with a record score, should have been a Brasenose man is quite in keeping with the traditions of the college. One of the most eminent of its living Fellows has said that its first and foremost characteristic has been "a marked but not exclusive predilection for the exercises and amusements of out-door life, the result of sound bodies and minds, and in fact, no doubt of a long connection with old country families of a high type." Brasenose had a long spell of headship of the river in the Eights and Torpids, and its triumphs were celebrated at a dinner in London in 1889. It was one of the first Oxford colleges to have a cricket ground of its own (1835), and in 1871 it had eight men in the University's Eleven. A feature always memorable in the University athletic annals was that of a Brasenose undergraduate, Mr. M. J. Brooks, who, in 1876, cleared 6ft. 2 1-2in. in the Inter-University high jump.

A LEARNED BARGEE.

Harvard's graduate barber, and the learned sweep of Southwark must both pale their intellectual fires before an accomplished canal boatman, well known to the library officials of a certain Yorkshire town, who has been for many years a profound student of Greek mythology. When his boat is moored to the warf awaiting a cargo he beguiles the weary days by reading up his pet subject in the local reference library, and taking copious notes. One of his favourite works is Bunsens "Egypt's Place in Universal History," and some time ago he started upon the fifty volumes of the "Archæologia." This erudite bargee is also alleged to have left his "observant thumb" upon a translation of Herodotus.

WHERE DICK WHITTINGTON WAS BURIED.

St. Michael Paternoster Royal, of which Canon Bullock-Webster becomes rector, derives a singular combination of surnames from two ancient City thoroughfares, Paternoster-lane and La Riole, of which "Royal" is a corruption. The latter was probably so called from its being inhabited by the wine merchants who traded with the town of La Riole, near Bordeaux. The original church was built by Sir Richard Whittington, the mediæval Lord Mayor who makes play with his cat in the pantomimes. He was buried here, but his body was exhumed by a rapacious rector, who thought to find treasure, and being disappointed, sold the lead in which the corpse was wrapped. The present edifice was not designed by Wrean, as many suppose, but by his mastermason, Edward Strong. It possesses some beautiful wood-carvings by Grinling Gibbons, and a very graceful steeple.

JONATHAN'S BROTHER IN BLACK.

As a rough test of the progress the negro race is making in America, the statistics of coloured property owners may be taken as the best available—a more trustworthy gauge certainly than a contest between racial champions in a prize fight. Recent returns, quoted by the Christian World, show that in several Southern States great headway has been made in recent years. Between 1900 and 1908 the value of property held by negroes in Virginia increased from £3,171,200 to £5,125,600, or 62 per cent; in Georgia, from £2,823,600 to £5,408,400, or 91 per cent; and in North Carolina, from £1,895,600, or £4,250,600 or 123 per cent.

THE WORLD'S SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

After three years another world census of Protestant Sunday-schools has been taken. The corrected figures, compiled from the recent World's Convention in Washington, show a considerable increase over the last census. There are 30,445 more schools reporting making a total of 285,999 schools. The scholars now number 27,403,323 (a gain of 4,785,431) and the teachers and officers 2,607,371 (a gain of 187,927). These are the figures for the four principal countries:

	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.
United States	...1,50,455	1,544,455	12,777,739
Great Britain and Ireland	... 49,219	7,12,699	7,426,773
Canada	... 10,211	84,675	7,33,135
Australia	... 7,752	52,641	5,28,614

It is estimated that in England and Wales there is one Sunday-school to every 739 of the population, and in the United States one to every 599.

COST OF LIVING IN JOHANNESBURG.

Some interesting details on this subject are supplied by the "Transvaal Leader." The cost of living in the Golden City was at one time excessive, but it is now more reasonable than at any other period. After the war the demand for house and room accommodation was far in excess of the supply and rents and other charges become gravely inflated. Small houses of three, four, and five rooms commanded any rent from £15 to £30 per month, while to-day the same class of accommodation, and even a very superior class, with many of the most "modern" improvements, may be had at from £5 to £12 per month, according to the neighbourhood in which it may be situated. Assessment rates are high.

THE PRICE OF FOOD.

Articles of ordinary consumption are not dearer on the Rand than elsewhere in South Africa. All groceries are expensive; sugar is 3d. (soft), and 6d. (loaf) per lb; eggs may be anything from 1s. 6d. to 6s.; bread is 6d. the loaf; milk from 4d. to 6d. per ordinary bottle. Butter may be had of excellent quality at 1s. 6d. and 2s. per lb.; meat is 6d. and 7d. per lb. for good joints; fish, 5d. per lb. except for sole. Tea and coffee run to much the same prices as elsewhere; jams, biscuits, syrups, tinned articles, and preserves are dear. Vegetables, if bought on the market at the hour of action sales, may be had in quantities for small outlay. Coal is as cheaply purchased as anywhere else; a good quality is obtainable at from 18s. to 22s.

CLOTHING.

Clothing is a heavy expense, neither the appearance nor the substance of the materials manufactured for the South African trade possessing in many cases any wearing power. Laundry expenses are very heavy. The usual charges are 3s and 4s. per dozen articles, with special rates for very large establishments. Many people have the washing done at home: and when it cannot be managed by the household "boy" it is possible to get a "girl" to come by the day at 5s. or 6s. Soap is a heavy item. It is possible to live with great economy in Johannesburg, if supplies be bought in bulk and carefully dealt out. With managment of this sort, our contemporary says, a married couple should be able to live well and entertain freely on £12 (household supplies) per month, "exclusive of drinks."

THE ALBANIANS AND THE TURKS.

Although the work of subduing the Albanians is undoubtedly great, and although there is reason to believe that the subjugation of the warlike Arnauts is being carried out in a manner which the Young Turks would not like made public in Europe, yet (writes a correspondent) this task would undoubtedly be possessed of even more insurmountable difficulties were it not for the Albanian weakness caused by the tribal system. Each tribe fights separately to defend its own land. If you ask in Albania why certain people have not gone out to fight you are informed, with surprise, "Oh, they have not been attacked, and they must wait to defend their own land." At the present moment certain tribes are offering a stubborn resistance to the Turkish advance. These tribes are mountaineers, and therefore the Ottoman Army, which for the most part, except at Katchanik Pass, has been fighting in the plains, is now likely to meet with considerable opposition.

COINCIDENCES.

A Paris contemporary draws attention to the close connection between aerial navigation and submarine navigation. The first submarine that was really navigable—that of Bushnell, made its appearance in 1775. The first aerial ascent took place in 1784. The first practical submarine, we are told, the Gymnote of Zede, was seen between 1836—1839, and near the same time the first dirigible made its appearance. This was Col. Renard's La France. Dupuy de Lome, it is said, frequently insisted that as soon as the problem of the air was solved, that of the submarine navigation would follow. Fulton, who had made a submarine, foresaw that they might destroy ships, but a fleet of submarines, he said, would be of no use to fight another fleet of the same description.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOME NEW DANCE DRESSES.

A very charming dress for a debutante, writes a London correspondent, is made in white with Tosca net, with a fairly full skirt, finished with a deep hem of white soft satin, very slightly drawn in round the feet, so that there is still plenty of room for the wearers to dance with comfort. The bodice is cut with a round decolletage, and arranged with a deep waist-belt of satin to match the hem. Light draperies of diamond dewdrop tulle are folded lightly round the shoulders, while the short sleeves are of the same dewdrop tulle, made in a straight shape so that they hang away quite loosely from the arm.

ANOTHER PRETTY FROCK.

Another very pretty frock for the same wearer is of white ninon de soie, made up over white satin and arranged with a skirt which is very fully pleated at the waist, and held in just below the knees by a wide band of soft white satin finely embroidered with seed pearls. Below this embroidery there is a flounce of ninon de soie, which outlines the hem, but which allows the skirt nevertheless to clear the ground by at least to inches. The waist-belt is of pearl-embroidered satin; and there are quaint little shoulder straps of satin two match, adorned with pearl embroideries. In the centre, between the shoulder straps, both back and front, there is a vest of silver tissue, veiled with white tulle. Silver lace forms the short sleeves and also borders the decolletage, and in the hair a bandeau of silver lace will be worn, very picturesquely draped and finished on either side with a small rosette of white satin embroidered with seed pearls.

A DAINTY EFFECT.

Long tunics of fine white net, adorned effectively with floral designs worked in silver threads, have a very dainty effect when they are arranged over complete Princess robes of white satin, which have first been lightly veiled with white chiffon. A gown of this description has a tunic embroidered with silver in an iris blossom design, and bordered with a silver and crystal bugle fringe. The bodice is arranged with a square decolletage, outlined with a narrow trellis-work of silver and crystal bugles. The short sleeves are composed of a similar trellis-work, and finished with a deep silver and crystal fringe.

FROCKS AND FURBELLOWS.

Contrasts are to be the order of the day. Pale-tinted frocks will still be worn continues the correspondent, but a touch of stronger colour will be used to throw up the delicate shades. A suit that hailed from Vienna—where the best tailors grow—was carried out in the new shade of stagsant-pool green, which is a rather deep green with the faintest touch of yellow. The skirt, be it noted, was kilted, with a wide martingale round the back, but not tightly, and a panel down the front. The short coat was jauntily cut, and boasted a collar of quaint embroidery, probably Roumanian, with a beige back-ground and a bold design in reddish brown and dull red. The whole scheme of colouring suggested an orchid of the greenish-brown variety. Another suit made by a famous London house was more becoming to the bright brown hair and delicate colouring of the Englishwoman. It was built of the finest blue serge, the skirt rather "fuhey," and the coat short and cut down to points in front. An up-to-date touch was afforded by the sailor collar of blue-and-white spotted foulard, which finished in a knotted tie, and the waistcoat of embroidered oretone, the design of which was in Rose du Barri pink and leaf green. The coat was lined with foulard, and a foulard blouse completed the charming whole.

THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.

Decision by Dice.

DURING the hearing of a case at the Mixed Court at Shanghai on the morning of July 11 Magistrate Sun was understood to suggest that the best way to settle the matter would be to shake dice. The suggestion was not adopted. The case was one in which a married woman named Chung Ching was charged with kidnapping a girl from her home No. 152 Pingchow Road on June 17, 1899.—Complainant said that the girl in Court was her daughter and that she was kidnapped ten years ago. Witness made a diligent search for her daughter and spent much money, but was not able to discover her. On Sunday witness found that her daughter was in a house at Pootung and she alleged that accused was detaining the girl there.—Det. Givens stated that the only evidence of identification was that the complainant stated that her daughter had a mark on one hip which was the scar from a burn which she sustained when a baby. In order to ascertain whether this girl bore such a mark she was sent to the Shantung Road Hospital where the girl was examined and the mark found.—Accused stated that the girl was her daughter.—The girl was unable to state whether the complainant was here mother or not.—The Magistrate suggested that as both women claimed the child and there was nothing to show clearly to whom she belonged, the two women should shake dice and abide by the result.—Complainant appeared to be willing to have the matter decided in this way, but Mr. Affleck (British Assessor) had a conversation with the Magistrate. Complainant interrupted this conversation by saying that she had another child like the one before the Court. The Assessor marked the Charge Sheet that the case would come up again on Wednesday and that the accused was released on security; also that the girl was to be kept at the Mixed Court.

On July 13 there was an unusual, but not unprecedented scene at the Mixed Court. The Court room was crowded when the above case was resumed. The case came before Magistrate Sun and Mr. Affleck (British Assessor). The Court questioned the women at considerable length and the defendant became very excited. Complainant claimed that the girl could be identified by a certain mark which she bore, and the girl was examined by a female warder who declared that the mark was as described. The defendant thereupon addressed the Court, shouting and expostulating. She told the Magistrate that he had no power to give the girl she had brought up with great care to another woman, whereupon the Magistrate banged the table with a paper-weight and shouted that he would punish the woman if she spoke in such a manner to the Court. The old woman began to weep copiously, but continued to shout at the Court, while the girl also appealed to the Magistrate not to take her away from the defendant. The other woman begged for an order that the girl be handed to her, saying that she lost her ten years ago, and for some time the three females were appealing tearfully to the Court and shouting to drown each other's voices. The Court decided that the girl be kept at the Mixed Court pro tem, and that she should be handed over to the custody of the complainant when the latter found security. The charge of kidnapping was dismissed. The runners ushered the three women out of Court, but suddenly the woman who had been charged with kidnapping, evidently realizing that she had lost the girl, ran into the Court room and, pushing aside the runners threw herself on the floor and implored the Court to give her back the girl. The woman knelt down and began to strike her head against the floor. Some runners tried to take her away, but she rolled over and refused to move. She was then raised to her feet and pulled back a short distance, but the woman got free and literally threw herself at the front of the dais and, falling, struck her head against the railing. The Magistrate took no action and the woman began to strike her head against the floor again. The runners dragged her up by the hair and arms, but they were only making matters worse when the Municipal Police interfered and the woman was taken away.

Good Cakes, Good Pastry, Good Piecrust, Good Puddings—light, well raised and digestible—are yours if you use

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

PRESCIENCE OF DISASTER.

It is difficult to infer from anything that he is recorded to have said or done that Mr. Rolls had any definite foreboding of the fate that overtook him at Bournemouth. Anyone may say of the profession to which he has devoted himself, "I have given my life to it, my whole life," while almost any expression accompanying the words would, in the light of the tragedy that followed, be interpreted as a "look of doom." As a rule individual instances of apparent prescience of disaster are not difficult to account for. The question, however, of human prevision of the future has often entered into literature and it is interesting to recall certain of the theories, by which men have attempted to explain it. Those whose sense of wondes was, in their boyhood, entertained by the stories in "The Night Side of Nature" will remember the reasoning by which Mrs. Crowe sought to justify the possibility of her instances of the prophetic dream, while Mr. Myers's theory and his distinction between the "supernatural" and the "supernormal" are familiar.

MAETERLINCK'S INGENIOUS REFLECTIONS.

It is a subject upon which Maeterlink has certain ingenious although far from convincing reflections. To him it seems one of the things that are supremely incomprehensible that man does not have as wide and accurate a knowledge of the future as he does of the past. It is only that one may understand time a little better that one divides it into present, past, and future; as a matter of fact it is all one present, and the future is as much stored up in the region of the subconscious as the past is. Only some slight change in the organisation, an additional nerve or two, an alteration in a lobe of the brain, and one would be able, out of the front window of the mind, to command as wide and detailed a knowledge of what lies before one as, out of the back window, one does of what lies behind us. Even as it is the future is not completely hidden. A clairvoyant tells his client what is to befall him not by gazing into the unknown but by exploring his client's subconsciousness and reading what is written there. Moreover, sometimes that subconsciousness asserts itself. The prescience of some threatening evil throws it into a vast agitation which reaches the surface of consciousness in the shape of a premonition or of a caprice which saves a man from danger. That is why there is hardly a railway accident but one hears the case of someone who meant to go by the doomed train, and had actually taken his ticket, but was prevented either by some momentary misgiving or some series of little accidents which were, as a matter of fact, engineered by himself without his knowing it. On the whole, Maeterlinck thinks that a visitor from another planet would be struck with nothing in the case of human nature more than its incapacity to read a thing so simple and incontestable as the future.

SECOND SIGHT.

Second sight is one of the instances of prescience, and although it is not essentially a religious phenomenon some of those who have believed in it have sought to explain it on theological grounds. Man, they argue, was made in the image of God; one of attributes of God is foreknowledge, therefore it is natural for man to foreknow. This was Sir George Mackenzie's argument, and in his dealings with cases of witchcraft he considered the gift of prophecy a sign neither of divine nor of diabolic intervention. It was man's natural gift. "I am almost inclined to believe," he wrote, "that prophecy is no miraculous gift bestowed upon the soul at extraordinary occasions only, but is the natural though highest perfection of our human nature . . . since it must be natural to the soul, which is God's impress, to have a faculty of foreseeing, since that is one of God's."

THE FUTURE OF THE NOVEL.

To the often repeated affirmation that the future of the novel must belong to women because they have a far keener appreciation of the detail of life than men, the ordinary rejoinder is that men writers seem to understand female character better than women do male character. Of the six best sellers in the United States at the present moment, however, four are by women. They are the "By Inheritance" of Octave Thanet, "The Kingdom of Slender Swords," by Hallie Erminie Rives, Mrs. Humphry Ward's recent book, known across the water by the name of "Lady Merton, Colonist," and, finally, the "Rosary." Perhaps, however, a greater success than any of them will have been achieved by the "Nathan Burke" of Mrs. Mary S. Watts, the experience of which shows that sometimes the reviews have little direct effect upon the sale. The review eulogised it, but the book did not budge, but when reader passed the word to reader so eager a demand sprang up that within a few weeks 20,000 copies were sold off. At the request of the editor of the American "Bookman," Mrs. Watts gives some meagre account of herself in his current issue. She professes to have had the most commonplace life imaginable. She was born in the Seioto river country, and has woven the scenery and customs of the district into her canvas with photographic accuracy, except—and it is and exception which writers of fiction will understand—"in some instance where I was overcome with an unaccountable kind of shyness and deliberately invented or distorted names and localities." As a writer she had the usual difficulty in getting her work "placed although her short stories, when they did appear, attracted attention. A short story is, with her, a tour de force, and she expresses herself willing to accept the assurance of a friend—herself a writer of short stories—that work sort takes higher degree of study and skill, a much more vigorous inspiration, than the long novel." That she has a gift for that particular form of short story the anecdote her communication shows, especially when she tells of the dressmaker who in all simplicity set her "creations" on a level with those of the novelist.

"MACBETH."

A writer recently made the suggestive although not wholly accurate remark that there was a complete lack of local colour in "Macbeth." A reader of "As You Like It" feels that he can be nowhere but in the forest of Arden, but a reader of "Macbeth" feels he may be anywhere—say, in Bohemia. A Scotsman was not likely to make the observation, because the names of the places and persons keep his imagination at home, and he reads too much into such phrases as "the blasted heath" and others. True from time to time north of the Tweed there is revived the contention that Shakspere not only went with his company to Aberdeen, but passed on to Inverness, and was thus enabled to describe the climate and castle as he did. It is a most improbable an unnecessary hypothesis, but the remark is, on the whole true that there is little local colour, in the narrower sense of the word, in the play. On the other hand, in local colour in the sense of "atmosphere" it is exceedingly rich. A reader receives a very powerful impression of Celtic Scotland as Shakspere conceived it. It lies under a "wizard twilight"; it is a witch-haunted Lapland; weird beings lurk in the folds of its moors; it is inhabited by a superstitious people who on occasion hear lamentings in the air, and there are savage men who commit daring crimes. Moreover, Shakspere makes Macbeth a very good Celt. Or rather he combines in his character three of the leading Celtic traits. For one thing, he is a gallant soldier. It is as Bellona's bridegroom that one must him first, and when at last the juggling fiends have done their worst it is as a dauntless soldier that he dies. Then he has a wonderful imaginative apprehension of the supernatural to the point of seeing ghosts and hearing voices. And, finally, he is something of the melancholy Celt that in "A Legend of Monirose" James Macaulay is. That melancholy comes out chiefly towards the end of his career, but it is with him from the beginning, and only finds its culmination in those wonderful utterances concerning which Zambini—and a fellow-countryman of Leopardi ought to know—says that he is not aware that any of the most melancholy of modern spirits has pronounced sentences at once so sad and so poetic on the subject of the destiny of man.

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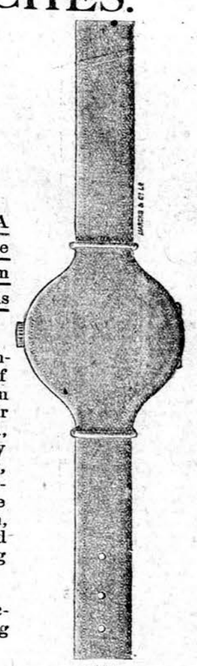

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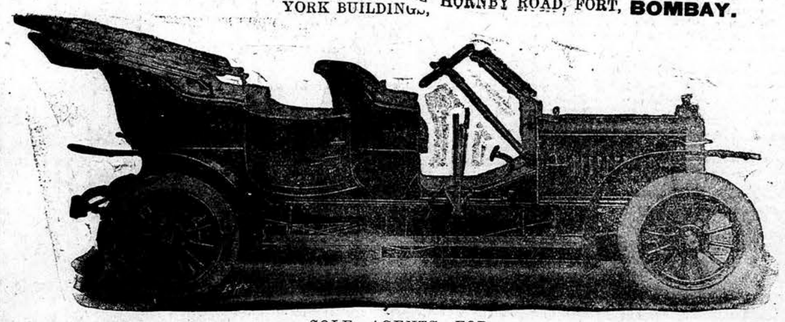

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